Workers of the State of New York: the Socialist Party is your party; It advocates

VOL. XVII.-NO. 26.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1907

ANTIMILITARISM AT STUTTGART.

By Algernon Lee.

makes it impossible to give any adequate account of the debates in the International Congress. The most I methods to be used cannot be prescrib-can attempt to do is to indicate the ed beforehand for all times and places, endencies that showed themselves and to report the actions taken

In my letter written on the opening day of the Congress I said that the "burning question" would be that if Militarism and International conflicts; that of course it was well understood that all Socialists are antimilitarists and that the party in every country will in the future, as it has in the past, use its influence to combat milltarism in general and in particular to prevent war being precipitated by the conflict of capitalist interests and the intrigues of the politicians and the military cliques; but that on the question of the methods which the party hould use for this end there was considerable diversity of opinion

The Nancy Resolution.

The French delegation came with a resolution embodying to a great extent the ideas of Hervé and those ascoclated with him in the extreme antimilitarist wing in that country, who may justly be said to have subordinated every other phase of Socialist activity to this special propaganda. This resolution was adopted at the congress of the French party held at Nancy just before the International Congress. It was there opposed by Jules Guesde and those who stand closest to him, but was carried by a in the narrow majority. In the form in which it was adopted it had the support of Jaurès as well as of Hervé the extreme right and left wings of the party thus uniting to overcome the And at Stuttgart, the Herve of course took part in advocating it. the real spokesman for the Nancy resolution was Jaurès.

The Nancy resolution, after a general declaration against war and millturism, expressed its definite conclusion in the following terms:

"The Congress . . . considers the international solidarity of the proleta-riat and of the Socialists of every nition as their first duty . . . [and] invites them to render the effect of these decisions possible by means of a plan prepared, ordered, and confined by the national and international labor Socialist organization, which shall be put forward in every country and especially in the countries concerned and according to the circumstanes of the movement, the whole energy and the whole effort of the working class and of the Socialist Party for the forestalment and prevention of war by every means, beginning with parliamentary intervention, public agitation, popular manifestation, even to a general labor strike and insurrection." (I follow the fficial English text, which, the a very clumsy translation, gives the substance

The German Resolution.

The German delegation presented another resolution. This very well set forth the origin of militarism and war as results of the system of class rule and their disastrous effects upon the nterests of the working class. It then gave the following conclusions:

The Congress considers it the duty of all workingmen, and particularly of the representatives of the working class in parliaments, to fight against all increase in armaments, either on land or sea, by refusing to governments the means wherewith to carry out these policies and by pointing out the class character of bourgeois society and the causes which lead the enpitalist class to cultivate national an-

"The Congress considers the democratic organization of the military powers of the nation, which should include all men capable of bearing arms. an important means of preventing the attacks of one nation upon another and of facilitating the disappearance of na-

tional antagonisms. "When war appears to be imminent, the working class of the countries imdiately concerned, and their repre sentatives in parliament are in duty bound to do all that lies in their power. using all such means as they most efficacious for the purpose, to pre-vent the breaking out of the war; and. should war break out notwithstanding all their endeavors to prevent it, they should make all possible efforts to se-

cure its speedy termination."

As Jaurès was the principal spokesan for the Freuch resolution. Bebel for this one.

Resolution Adopted.

ontinued until Thursday, when a co mittee of fifteen was chosen to draft lution embodying the conclusions to which the majority of the Commis-sion had been led. This resolution was brought to the Congress as a unani-mous report of the Commission, and Hervé, among others, explicitly de clared his adhesion to it. It cannot however, be regarded as an endorsement of the French position. While not excluding the general strike and insurrection as possible means of act-

The limited space of The Worker | ion, neither does it specifically recommend them; and, in general, it ex-presses the view that the choice of but must largely be confided to the party organizations in the countries concerned at any given time. The resolution is as follows:

"Militarism and

International Conflicts.'

"The Congress confirms the resolu tions passed by the former International Congresses against militarism and imperialism, and it again declares that the fight against militarism can not be separated from the Socialist struggle of classes as a whole.

"Wars between capitalistic states are, as a rule, the consequence of their competition in the world's market, for every state is eager not only to preserve its markets, but also to conquer new ones, principally by the subjugation of foreign nations and the confis-cation of their lands. These wars are further engendered by the unceasing and ever increasing armaments of militarism, which is one of the principal instruments for maintaining the predominance of the bourgeois classes and for subjugating the working class-

es politically as well as economically. The breaking out of wars is further favored by the national prejudices systematically cultivated in the interest of the reigning classes, in order to turn off the masses of the proletariat from the duties of their class and of international solidarity.

"Wars are, therefore, essential to capitalism; they will not cease until the sacrifices in men and money required by the technical development of the military system and the revolt against the armaments have become so great as to compel the nations to give

up this system.
"Especially the working classes from which the soldiers are chiefly recruited, and which have to bear the greater part of the financial burdens, are by nature opposed to war, because it is irreconcilable with their aim: the crea-Lon of a new economic system founded on a Socialistic basis and realizing the solidarity of the nations.

"The Congress, therefore, considers it to be the duty of the working classes. and especially of their parliamentary representatives, to fight with all their might against the military and naval armaments, not to grant any money for such purposes, pointing out at the same time the class character of bourgeois society and the real motives for keeping up the antagonisms, between nations, and further to imbue the young people of the working classes with the Socialist spirit of universal brotherhood and with class con

"The Congress considers that the Democratic organization of national defence, by replacing the standing army by armed people, will prove an effective means for making aggressive wars impossible, and for overcoming national antagonisms.

"The International cannot lay down rigid formulas for the action of the working classes against militarism, as this action must of necessity differ according to the time and the conditions of the various national parties. But it is its duty to intensify and to coordin ate as much as possible the efforts of the working classes against militarism and against war.

"In fact, since the Brussels Congress, the proletariat in its untiring fight against militarism, by refusing to grant the expenses for military and naval armaments, by democratizing the army, has had recourse with increasing vigor and success to the mos varied methods of action in order to prevent the breaking out of wars, or to end them, or to make use of the agitation of the social body caused by a war for the emancipation of the working classes: as, for instance, the under standing arrived at between the English and the French trade unions after the Fachoda crisis, which served to as sure peace and to re-establish friendly relations between England and France; the action of the Socialist parties in the German and French parliaments during the Morocco crisis; the public demonstrations organized for the same purpose by the French and German Socialists; the common action of the Austrian and Italian Socialists who met at Trieste in order to ward off a conflict between the two states; further the vigorous intervention of the Socialist workers of Sweden in order to prevent an attack against Norway and lastly, the heroic sacrifices and fights of the masses of Socialist work ers and peasants of Russia and Poland rising against the war proveked by the government of the Tsar, in orde to put an end to it and to make use of the crisis for the emancipation of their country and of the working classes. All these efforts show the growing power of the proletariat and its in-creasing desire to maintain peace by its energetic intervention., "The action of the working classes will be the more successful, the more

WE WIN IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Maintain Our Right to Hold Street Meetings.

Socialists' Struggle with Police Despotism Culminates in Test Meeting with Complete Satisfaction.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.-We seem to have won a complete victory here in our conflict with the police, who, as readers of The Worker know, have been trying to forbid the holding of Socialist meetings on the streets and public squares.

The Socialist local decided to bring

the matter to a definite test by organizing a special indignation meeting on Bridge Square for last Saturday evening. The handbill which was used to advertise this meeting read in part as

"INDIGNATION MEETING "to protest against the uncalled for inhuman, and illegal treatment recently received by public speakers on the streets, culminating last Friday night by a brutal attack by the police department of the city of Minneapolis upon a peaceful assembly at the cor-ner of First avenue and Washington. and also against their unjust discrimination in favor of certain societies.

"Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

The "Tribune", the special organ of

capitalist interests here, predicted that a serious clash was likely to result from the Socialists' decision to hold a big meeting within the "forbidden district". About 50 policemen were on hand to "preserve order".

The meeting was opened by a read-ing of the "Tribune" article and a statement from the chairman that, if any disturbance occurred, it would originate and be caused by men appointed to maintain law and order, as had been the case at the previous meeting.

The crowd was very large and enthusiastic, and the speakers did not mince their words, but spoke plain and clear. Notwithstanding this direct defiance to the would-be autocrats of the police department, the latter did not attempt any further interference.

This undoubtedly settles the matter for the present and we expect to continue our open-air meetings without trouble until cold weather compels us to suspend. J. E. N.

Special Edition of The Worker.

The Assembly District organizations are urged to send their orders to the Organizer for the special edition of The Worker. As previously announced Local New York has set aside Sunday morning Oct. 13, for a general distribution of The Worker all over the city; 50,000 copies of the special campaign edition have been ordered and will be apportioned free of charge to the various sub-divisions. Orders should be sent to the Organizer without delay so that additional copies may be ordered if necessary.

Rockefeller's Ability.

Mr. Rockefeller has shown his miraulous business ability again by reducing the wages of the eleven col-lege students employed during the summer at his Forest Hill estate from \$1.50 a day to \$1.25. Their workday was lengthened from eight hours to ten and a half hours, so as to give them no leisure for complaining of the wage reduction.

the mind of the people has been prepared by an unceasing propaganda. and the more the labor parties of the different countries have been stimulated and drawn together by the Inter-

"The Congress further expresses its conviction that under the pressure exerted by the proletariat the practise of honest arbitration in all disputes will take the place of the futile attempts of the bourgeois governments, and that in this way the people will be assured the benefit of universal disarmament which will allow the enormous re sources of energy and money wasted. by armaments and by wars, to be ap-

plied to the progress of civilization.
"In case of war being imminent, the working classes and their parliamentary representatives in the countries concerned shall be bound, with the as sistance of the International Socialist Bureau, to do all they can do to prevent the breaking out of the war. using for this purpose the means which appear to them the most efficacious, and which must naturally vary accord ing to the acuteness of the struggle of classes, and to the general political

"In case war should break out notwithstanding, they shall be bound to intervene for its being brought to a speedy end, and to employ all their forces for utilizing the economical and political crisis created by the war, in order to rouse the masses of the people and to hasten the downbreak of the predominance of the capitalist class."

-Every party member is a joint owner of The Worker. What are you doing to make your paper a success?

MASSACHUSETTS. MILK PRICES

Socialist State Campaign in Full Swing.

Comrade Brown Speaking Every Night and Others Taking the Field -New Clubs Organized.

BOSTON, Sept. 23 .- John W. Brown Socialist candidate for Governor, has gone into the campaign with spirit and energy. Last Wednesday he began his work by addressing a noonday meeting of the workmen in the United States arsenal at Springfield. This was followed by other noon and evening meetings in that city and in Chico-Westfield, and Holyoke. Wednesday, Sept. 25, he is billed to speak at the Essex County Fair in Amesbury, where he will occupy the same platform with Governor Guild His further dates are: Sept. 26, Taunton; Sept. 27, Fall River; Sept. 28, New Bedford. With the co-operation of local comrades it is hoped that every meeting will be made a complete suc cess. As rapidly as possible dates will be made for him for every day up to election.

It is hoped also to arrange a tour for Robert Lawrance, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

James F. Carey spoke last week at Springfield, Dorchester, and Waltham The state ratification meeting will be held in Fancuil Hall, Boston, on Monday evening, Oct. 7. Comrades Brown and Lawrance will be among the speakers. Every comrade should help in advertising this meeting.

The State Executive Committee a its last meeting granted charters to new clubs at Lawrence and East Donglas, the latter composed of Finn ish workers. Comrades Moore of Newton and Hunt of Somerville have or ganized a club with 11 charter members at Natic, and Comrade McBride of Watertown has organized one at Waltham with 10 members.

BRITISH PUBLICIST FOR STATE OWNERSHIP.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18 .- Presiding at a meeting of the Associated Cham bers of Commerce to-day, Lord Brassey appeared as an advocate of state ownership of railroads.

He referred to the growing demand that railroads should be managed in the interest of the public service and not for the benefit of shareholders, and declared that if a change were serious y proposed there could be no doubt that it would receive the support of

Judging from experience on the Continent, he held that public ownership would mean more efficient ser vice, lower charges for travel and transport, and higher wages and shorter hours for the workers.

In Continental Europe, Lord Brassey added, where the railroads were the property of the state, the requirements of the public were fully considered and the results to the treasury were satis factory, wh...e in Great Britain competition was carried to excess, an immense amount of capital was wasted. shippers were dissatisfied with the burdensome rates, and the employees were discontented with their wages and hours of labor.

NEW GUARDS FOR TSAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.-For the further protection of his person Emperor Nicholas has ordered the creation of a new regiment of Life Guards, composed of specially selected officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers drawn from regiments thruout the entire Russian Army on the recommendation of the commanders of the various corps, who are to be held strictly responsible for the good behavior of their appointees.

PROGRESS IN CHINA.

An important sign of the times in China is the issuance last week of an imperial edict establishing a Council of Deliberation, avowedly "so that the foundation may be laid for a parliament." The edict also announces plans for the establishment of a system of universal compulsory public education It remains to be seen whether the Western powers will try to'stop this forward movement in China, as they are trying to do in Persia.

Socialists Balk At "God Save the King."

the same national air.

At the closing session of the Cana dian Trades and Labor Congress at Winnipeg on Monday, the Socialist delegates refused to sing "God Save the King." In the provincial Parliament of Vancouver last winter the Socialist members also refused to sing

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Dominion Pre mier, was denounced for his attitude on Japanese immigration and Vancouver delegates said there will be a race war on the Pacific coast if steps are not soon taken by the Government to stem the tide of Asiatics.

-On Saturday, August 24, there were 115,289 paupers in receipt of relief in London, compared with 112,-648 in the corresponding week of 1906, an increase of 2,641.

TO GO UP.

Big New York Companies Plan | Charge Against Trade Unions Judges Annul Laws by Arbi-Increase.

Will Not Affect Grades of Milk Used by the Rich-Working Class Must Pay for Competitive Waste.

Milk will sell in this city at a higher price this winter than it has commanded in a generation, and probably, say the dealers, at the highest price it has ever brought here. Two of the three big milk concerns already have announced substantia! increases in prices, one applying to the retail trade in bottled milk, and the other to the wholesale, or can, delivery. The third company is expected soon to fall in line. The changes will go into effect on Oct, 1. The net result will be an increase of from one to two cents a quart in the retail trade, and an even larger proportional increase in the poor quarters of the city where milk is largely sold by the pint. That change will work great hardship to the poor. The "Times," explaining the advance, says it is due principally to the in-creased demands of the farmer and the

increased cost of delivery. On the latter point it adds: "Competition is in great measure responsible for this increased cost of delivery. Not many years ago, Borden's Condensed Milk Company occupied itself almost exclusively with the condensed product. Since that time it has become an important factor in the retail business. Last year its example was followed by the Mutual Company, with the result that it is now no unusual sight to see the wagons of the three companies on the same street at the same time. The item of house-to-house delitery is therefore

three times as great as it was before." And now, instead of economizing labor by organizing the delivery system in a rational manner, the corporations see more advantage in keeping up the wasteful system of duplicating routes, but agreeing to raise prices and make the poor pay the bills.

Thus, from a source which cannot be suspected of sympathy with Socialism, we get confirmation of the Socialist argument that competition means waste at the expense chiefly of the working people, while capitalist combination, the it sometimes results in economy for the benefit of the capitalist, gives no relief to the poor. Under Socialism the farmers, who now get hardly a better living than the city wage-worker, would be well rewarded for his toll, and yet pure milk would be supplied in abundance for all. The elimination of competitive waste and of the profits which now go to non-producing capitalists is all that is necessary to effect the re-

It may be noted that the prices of cream and of the better grades of milk are not to be advanced. The children in the tenements sicken and die for lack of good milk, the dwellers on Fifth Avenue will not even pay an extra

Once again, as we have often said, the question of Socialism versus Capitalism is not a mere question of theory or sentiment. For great masses of the people it is a question of life and

DRIVEN MAD BY A "SANE SYSTEM."

The annual report of an English lunacy commission shows an alarming increase in the population of Great Britain's asylums.

At the beginning of this year one out of every 282 persons in England and Wales was reported to be insane. Ten years ago the ratio of insane per sons was only one to 314. From 1860 to 1906 the population of England and Wales increased 551/2 per cent, while the insane increased 133 per cent.

A significant fact brought to light by the report is the spread of senile dementia, which alone accounted for over 38 per cent of last year's fresh lunacy cases. Discussing this phase of the situation, one medical authority expressed the belief that we live too long for the kind of work most of us

"The advanced medical knowledge of to-day," said the authority referred to, "keeps a multitude of persons alive whose minds are practically worn out. The present age demands more brain work and nerve strain from every one than were demanded only a few years ago. The physical wear and tear has decreased, while the brain work and the strain on the nervous system have increased."

The excessive strain on the body and brain of the worker in industry to-day is due to the speeding up of industry and the absorption of all the vitality of the wage worker. Increasing insauity under such conditions is no surprise.

... The Interstate Commerce Com mission reports that there were 1,521. 355 persons on payrolls of the railroads of the United States last yearnot including, of course, the old party politicians-

RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT.

Refuted.

Capitalist Combines, Not Labor Organizations Put Limit on Production.

International Congress of Miners, in session at Salzburg, Austria, last week adopted a resolution putting the organized mine workers of the world on record against any restriction of the output of coal. The British and American delegates voted in the majority along with those of

various Continental countries. As if this were not a sufficient refutation of the charge, so frequently made by the enemies of the labor movement, that trade unions limit production, at the same time come two other items of news showing that in fact it is the capitalists themselves who restrict the output in order to keep prices and profits up.

The American Smelting and Refining Company announces its decision to reduce the production of lead in the Coeur d'Alene district at least 50 per cent. This action throws a large number of miners into unwilling idleness and, if the suspension is long continued, into want.

All the subsidiary and constituent bodies of the Amalgamated Copper Company, by resolutions unanimously adopted by their boards of directors on Sept. 18, decided to curtail production in their mines "to whatever extent may be made necessary by copper market conditions." It was left to the officers of the companies to decide on the extent of the reduction, and the New York "Times" says: "It may be stated on authority that the output will be reduced immediately to half or less than half of the normal capacity of the mines, and further reductions will be ordered if this first cut falls to meet the situation fully." Amalgamated controls the greater part of the copper production of the country; and in this case several of the independent concerns, the Cole-Ryan Companies and others/ co-operate with it, deciding to discharge or lay off half their men in order to limit the supply of copper and force up the seiling

A later dispatch says that some of the Amalgamated mines have been closed completely and the others have reduced their force 50, 60, or even 66 per cent. Altogether, copper produc-tion has been cut down to two-fifth of the nominal rate.

SOFT COAL PRICE UP.

Another advance in the price of bituminous coal was ordered by the mine owners' combine, with headquarters at Pittsburg, last week. This is the third increase within a month, and brings the price of soft coal higher than it has ever been at this season. The companies pretend that the reason for the high price is the small supply. due to difficulty in getting enough miners. The mine workers deny the truth of this explanation, alleging that there are plenty of men in the dis-tricts and that they are willing to work whenever permitted to do so, but that the companies see a double advantage in limiting production; on the one hand, they make a bigger profit by selling a smaller quantity of coal at a higher price; on the other giving the men only irregular employment, they hope to keep them in a de pendent and submissive state.

More Consolidation.

An important telephone merger is nnounced. It will consist of the consolidation of the Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia, the Pennsyl vania Telephone Company, and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, all licensees of the American Bell Telephone Company, operat ing in Southern New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Northern Virginia, and West Virginia. The companies involved operate over 300, 000 telephones, but are not competitors, as they do not operate parallel lines. The purpose of the consolidation is said to be greater economy and efficiency in administration and operation and greater facility in financing future extensions and enlargements. The authorized capital of the new ompany will be \$60,000,000.

The Mercautile Trust Company of St. Louis has absorbed the Lincoln Trust Company. These two are the largest trust companies west of the Mississippi.

Study Socialism.

The new term of the Rand School opens next Monday evening. Enroll at once if you want to avail yourself of its study courses. Call in person, or address the Secretary, at 112 E. Nineteenth street.

-The Worker needs every cent given to its Sustaining Fund. Your contribution will count as much anyone else's.

JUDICIAL USURPATION.

trary Fiat.

In Pennsylvania and Minnesota Railway Corporations Find Servile Tools on the Bench and Delay People's Will as Expressed by Legislatures.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 19 .-Again the representatives chosen by the people to make their laws have been overruled by the flat of a judge. In response to a vigorous popular de-mand the Pennsylvania Legislature at its last session passed an act fixing two cents a mile as the maximum passenger rate to be charged by railways in the state. The Susquehanna and Western resisted the enforcement of the law, and Judge Shull, of the Perry County Court, has accordingly declared it unconstitutional.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 23.—Judge Lochren of the United States District Court here to-day issued an injunction which absolutely ties up the state's commodity rate law. The order takes in the Attorney General and other state offiers, the shippers who sought to have the law enforced, and "all other persons," and absolutely forbids them to make any attempt to enforce the law. Unless the state officials go ahead and violate the injunction, raking themselves liable to arrest for contempt of court, the injunction will keep matters in statu quo for at least three years. The railway capitalists

BORAH GETS THE AID OF ROOSEVELT.

In the work of impanelling a jury at Boise, Idaho, to try Senator William E. Borah, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government of valuable timber lands, District Attorney Norman M. Ruick announced that ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg was one of the men indicted with Seantor Bornh for conspiracy. Steunenberg was represented in the indictment as John Doe.

The case was called last Monday in the Circuit Court. The government has practically taken the case out of the hands of the district attorney, against whom charges of improper conduct be fore the grand jury have been filed. The displacement of District Attorney Ruick and the investigation of the grand jury that indicted Borah and others is said to be the direct work of President Roosevelt. Roosevelt's attitude in the Moyer-Haywood affair is at stake and the conviction of Borah would be another blow to the conspirators. It is evident that the federal machinery is now being used by Roose velt to save Borah and to discredit Ruick. The newspapers may be ex-

pected to join in this work also. The indictment of Senator Borah alleges that he, with twelve others, conspired to defraud the Government of thousands of acres of timber land in Boise County. The Government attorneys now claim that this is only a "misdemeanor." This statemnet alone shows the favoritism of Roosevelt for

Simpkins in Alaska.

as a witness for the prosecution the recent trial of William D. Haywood, and for whose arrest a reward was offered by the state of Idaho, is said to have been seen on the streets of Juneau, Alaska, recently. He dis appeared as soon as he heard he had een recognized.

Simpkins was a companion of Harry Orchard, the leading witness for the prosecution against Haywood. It was said he was in Caldwell at the time of the explosion of the bomb that k'lled ex-Governor Steunenberg. It is be-lieved by many Federation men that Orchard induced Simpkins to go with him to Caldwell so as to implicate him in the murder of Stennenberg

Prosperity Continues.

Reports of capitalist corporations show that general prosperity prevails. The net "earnings" of the Jersey Central, for instance, amount to \$11,500,-000 this year as against \$10,300,000 last year. The Northern Pacific is pocketing \$1,000,000 a month more than it did last year. The profits of the Distillers' Securities Corporation rose from \$4,000,000 to \$4,500,000. The Reading's profits were the largest on record. And so on with a long list of companies. Workingmen who find it difficult to clothe and feed their families and keep a roof over their heads by hard and faithful work may comfort themselves by rending the financial columns in the daily papers and observing the evidences of "general prosperity."

-There is only one English weekly Socialist paper in New York against all the English capitalist dailies. What are you doing to make the struggle more equal?

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1900 (Presidential) 96.961 tate and Congressional 229.76 1604 (Presidential)408,230



The Pullman Company has reduced its working force from 10,500 to 8,000 men. The 2,500 thrown out of work may read with interest Turncoat D. Powderley's official declaration that jobs are waiting for a quarter of a million men.

SOCIALISTS-AND OTHERS.

"Socialist by disposition" describes a large number of the professing followers of Socialism, according to the New York "Tribune." It professes to believe that the "Socialist by disposition" is not moved by an "intellectual persuasion." but that he is a Socialist by habit and tradition.

The contrary is true. The Socialist by disposition is rare, as he only bees a Socialist by breaking with traditions and habits of thought that are a part of the life of each man from infancy to mature age. It requires considerable courage for him to break with the past, to offend old associates and friends with a new philosophy that runs counter to the current opinions of his time. It requires no courage and no sacrifice for men to embrace ready-made opinions that approve of the horrors of contemporary life. John Stuart Mill long ago said of this type that they possessed "no faculty but the ape-like one of imitation." They are Democrats or Republicans by "disposition," not by "intellectual persuasion," unless brass bands and clap-trap are to be regarded and classified as "intellectual."

Mr. Jerome, who, before his election as District Attorney, was going to "follow up the trail, even if it led into the private offices of the Metropolitan," has now decided that the fact of the Metropolitan officers having destroyed the record books of the company does not constitute a ground for action or investigation on his part.

HOW TO GET RECOGNITION.

The New York State Federation of Workingmen, in session at Syracuse last week, voted to send a committee to ask Governor Hughes why he ignored the requests of the Federation that some representative of organized labor be appointed to the Public Vtilitles Commissions We can answer this question perhaps more accurately than the Governor will. From his point of view there was absolutely no reason why the Governor should recognize the Federation. He professes to represent ple, regardless of class. That means that, in fact, he represents the capitalists. He is a model capitalist politician-or stateman, if you likean honest servant and guardian of established institutions and vested inter. ests. The difference between him and such politicians as Odell, and others of his predecessors is that he does the capitalists' work for the pay legally assured to him, while they "held up" the master class for extra perquisites. The capitalist politician, whether honest or corrupt, of the Hughes type or the Odeli type, does not and in consistency cannot recognize the desires of the working class except in so far as the working class by aggressive action against capitalism on the economic and the political field compels him to do so. If the men represented in the State Federation of Workingmen wish to be recognized and taken into consideration by the governing powers, let them ally themselves with the Socialist Party and swell its vote and they will find concessions offered to them in direct proportion to the vigor of their attack.

A correspondent sends us a clipping from the Labor Day issue of the "La Dor World" of Pittsburg, the paper that President Roosevelt commended in a letter for its slander of Moyer. Haywood and Pettibone. The clipping contains a picture of Francis L. Robbins, one of the Pennsylvania coal

pen entitled "Two Evils to Shun." The reverse side of the clipping contains a picture of Patrick Dolan, the deposed ex-President of District 5, United Mine-Workers of America. Robbins the exploiter and Dolan the betrayer of the miners, both under the caption of "Two Evils to Shun!" Could the best friend of the working class have designed a more fitting comment on the alleged labor paper that joined the capitalist press in its demand for the lives of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone:

THE ECONOMIC BASIS.

The Editor of The Worker cordially dislikes the task of begging for tinancial suport for the paper. So, we be lieve, does the Manager. We feel that The Worker deserves support and that even an occasional reminder to the comrades ought to be superfluous. But, unfortunately it is not.

The party members too commonly take two things for granted. First, because Socialist papers always have been in financial straits, they assume that they always will and must be, that it is a necessary and eternal condition. This is a mistake. It is quite within the possibilities to put The Worker on a sound business footing. All that is needed is to double, or perhaps a little more than double, its present circulation. If all, or if even haif, of the party members and active sympathizers who read the paper would do as much for it as a few of them are already doing, its subscription list would be doubled or trebled within a few weeks. Second, because The Worker, while always published at a loss, has yet managed to exist for a number of years, the comrades are too prone to rest in a comfortable faith that somehow or other it will continue to exist without their active support. This is also a mistaken view. No manna falls from heaven for the benefit of Socialist papers. No mysterious law of nature or beneficent providence guarantees their existence. It takes hard cash to pay wages, paper bills rent and postage. And the proper source of the needed cash is the circulation. It will not do to count for ever on donations and the proceeds of festivals to supply the deficit. As a temporary or occasional expedient these serve; but they should not be our normal dependence.

We feel that a comparison with other papers will abundently justify the statement that no Socialist weekly in the United States furnishes to its readers at once a larger amount and so great a variety of instructive and interesting matter than does The worker. We feel that what we give for fifty cents is worth much more than that sum. The achievements of some of our volunteer agents assures us that intelligent workingmen and others readily recognize this when it is brought to their attention and that to is not a difficult task to get subscriptions for this paper. And our comrades must remember that such a paper must rely on its volunteer agents o push the circulation, since financial and other considerations preclude its using the methods proper to papers

published merely as business ventures. Members and friends of the Socialist Party, comrades in the state of New York especially, it is your duty to see to it that, just as soon as possible, the regular paid circulation of The Worker is brought up to 30,000, the figure at which, according to the best estimates we can make, it would begin to have a surplus instead of a deficit. That ought to be done before the New Year. The question now is: How much progress shall be made toward that goal within the next week? and, for each of you: What are you going to do, this week, toward realizing that aim?

"When Kings Go Forth to Battle" is the title of a recent novel. We haven't read the book, but our comment on the title is brief-"They don't." Kings-kings of commerce and industry as well as the old-fashioned kind-stay at home and send forth fools led by knaves to battle for them.

THE DIVIDED HOUSE OF SO. CIALISM "

We expect the American daily press, with a very few honorable exceptions, to selze every opportunity, by positive misstatement of facts, by partial and garbled quotation, and by sneer and inuendo, to misrepresent Socialist theory and the Socialist movement. We are used to that and it does not surprise us. But we might expect a little better conduct from a weekly of such diguified pretensions as the "Literary Digest." It grieves as much as

ing its readers that the International Socialist Congress "has been recently sitting under government sanction a Stuttgart." The Stuttgart Congress was, of course, no more "under governent sanction" than the preceding congresses at Amsterdam, Paris, London, Brussels and Zurich; no more than last spring's congress of the Russian Socialists in London was held "under the sanction" of the British government; no more than the various conventions of the various political parties in the United States are held "under the sanction" of the Roosevelt administration. In fact, the only point at which it came in contact with the government was when the Wurtemberg authorities, undoubtedly at the instigation of the Prussian bureaucracy, ordered one of the British delegates to leave the country at once under pain of imprisonment.

The "Literary Digest" could not fail to know this. The use of the phrase quoted is a malicious attempt to convey an utterly false impression of the facts.

Nor does this unworthy insinuation stand alone. The whole article, made up, as it is, of carefully culled fragments from various speeches and articles cunningly dovetailed together, is equally disingenuous. That Bebel "declared his party [the German Social Democracy] diametrically opposed" to the antimilitarist views set forth by Hervé is simply false. There was a sharply defined and frankly expressed difference of opinion on certain points; but diametrical opposition there was not. The statement that "the delegates at Stuttgart united to repudiate Hervéism with a warmth which ought to melt the hearts of the Emperor and of Prince Buelow himself" is a perversion worthy only of our Anarchist enemies. The vote of the Congress meant certainly a refusal to declare categorically that the general strike and insurrection are under any and all circumstances proper and practical methods to be used for the prevention of war; but just as certainly it was not a categorical declaration against the use of these methods whenever and wherever they might be deemed practicable.

There is no reason for doubting that the French delegates, including lierve himself, were sincere in their acceptance of the decision of the Congress and if our opponents can find in the resolution finally adopted anything to convince them that the International has become in any degree reconciled to patriotism in the militarist and antisocial sense in which that word is used by Von Buelow, by Clemenceau or by Roosevelt-well, we congratulate them on the comfort they may derive from the belief, but we cannot compliment them on the keenness of their understanding.

"The Divided House of Socialism"such is the caption of the article on which we comment—is now even a little more closely, more securely, more vitally and thoughtfully united than it ever was before. After every Socialist congress or convention, whether national or international, we have heard the same jubilant cry, that the Socialist forces are at last disintegrating Thirty-five years ago, after the Hague Congress, this might have been said in good faith; outsiders might well have thought that the conflict between Marxists and Bakuninists presaged a final and fatal schism. But having seen the movement survive that crisis and having seen at since then grapple with so many problems and carry on so many and such spirited internal controversies, and yet grow stronger and more harmonious in spite of-or rather, perhaps, just by means ofthe development and solution of its inner antagonisms, men who assume to be publicists ought by this time to know that the basis of Socialist unity lles far deeper thap any of the questions of method which from time to time call forth sharp discussions in our assemblies.

However, we do not grudge our op ponents the solace they can get by thus "whistling to keep up their spirits." We protest only when they abuse the confidence of their readers by actual distortion of the truth.

A letter received from an officer of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in Switzerland-it will be understood that the public organization of the party has to have its officers abroad-informs us that a great number of Russian political refugees at 'Geneva are in the utmost privation. The Relief Committee of the party has so far provided for their most urgent needs, but its resources are quite exbausted and it is compelled to make a special appeal to the generosity of comrades and sympathizers in all lands. We would suggest that contrikings, and a short article from his it angers as to find that paper inform- butions for this purpose may be sent | what was meant last week.

THE "SHARE OF LABOR."

By Lucien Sanial.

capitalization.

MR. HILL'S LAND EMPIRE.-The | New York "Times" is the chief organ, or inspired minstrel, of Mr. James J. Hill, railway magnate, capitalistic oracle of the Northwest, and one of the few great men who, if they could only nip Socialism in its American bud by a free use of the gun and the scaffold, would some day find themselves the sole owners of the United States.

A few months ago, when the new sue of Great Northern stock was still in contemplation, the "Times" nounced in its financial columns that Mr. Hill was going to perform an act of stupendous generosity.

He had in some way fallen into pos session of a certain part of this planet. a land empire, worth every cent of four hundred and twenty-five million dollars on account of the vast and rich iron ore desposits which it contained How he got it and what he paid for it was not divulged by the "Times" But there could be no question as t Lis personal ownership of it; for, in order to acquire it, he had only helped himself to a small loan of \$900,000 from the Great Northern, of which he was the chief officer. Yet he was going to turn it over to that railroad without any compensation whatever; he was going to actually give it away to the 2,060 stockholders of that wonderfully prosperous enterprise-poor widows and orphans most of them, to be sure.

And as the "Times" said he would do, so he did. For every share of stock a certificate of iron ore property-now quoted at about \$55 on the Stock Exchange-was issued. Its present price, if the "Times'" estimate of the prop erty be correct, is only a small frac tion of its real value. By contract the Steel Trust is to develop the mines and to use the Great Northern for the transportation of the ore, thereby securing to that railroad an immense

What a contrast, by the way, be ween this 425 million frugality of Mr. Hill and the 25 million greed of Harriman, who contributed 'Alton' only \$50,000 to the election of our strenuously Terrible President! What a national shame it would be to subject such a "grand good man" as Mr Hill to the indignity of an investiga-

BANKING, MINING, MANUFAC-TURING, AND OTHER PROFITS .-We have, so far, merely glanced at the profits and methods of accumulation prevailing in the railway branch of capitalism. The same process, with similar results, is of course prevailing in all the other branches.

Here, again, for obvious reasons, we may take especial pleasure in referring to the accurate statements made by the "Times" in its financial columns Manifestly, if its economist, sitting in Times Square, had kept in touch with its Wall Street chronicler, he might no have so rashly certified to the calcula tions of the "Engineer".

Recently that paper recorded the fact that the associated banks of New York City had made in the last fiscal year a net profit of over 40 per cent on their capital.

It duly recorded also the profits of many "industrial" corporations. Among

to Dr. Maxim Romm, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York, Treasurer of the New York Russian Social Democratic Society, who will see that they are promptly forwarded.

The New York "Sun" aunounces that "Dr. Lewis H. Morgan, well known to American readers as the author of 'The League of the Iroquois' and 'System of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family,' has late y published a comprehensive and suggestive study of 'Ancient Society.' The joke is on the "Sun." Morgan's great book was published a generation ago. The author has been dead for many years. We heartily wish that his books, especially the "Ancient Soclety." were "well known to American readers." Unfortunately, his own countrymen, as well as the English, have neglected one of the greatest of sociological scientists and have left it to Germans and Russians to appreciate his work. However, it is pleasing to note the fact that at last a reprint has been demanded and that even the "Sun" has found it worthy of a rather careful review.

The printer-the editor always lays t onto the printer, because the latter has no chance to talk back, at least in public-the printer last week made us announce that the list of speakers at the New York Socialists' ratification on Oct. 5, "includes powerful opponents of Socialism." We regret that the promise thus unintentionally made cannot be fulfilled. Nothing would please us better than to get some op ponents worthy of consideration to tale the platform on that occasion. They know better, those of them who have any ability to speak of, than thus to expose the weakness of their cause. So we shall have to content ourselves with powerful exponents of Socialism-which, as the intelligent reader has probably guessed, was

these figured the Steel Trust, with its net 40 millions per quarter, or 160 millions a year, most of which is being so used as to gradually convert into gold the enormous bulk of water in its

And note here that if the Steel Trust stands foremost in the public eye it is simply because of its great size, and not in the least because of its rate of profits. This rate is not above the average, and it is notably inferior to the respective rates of the oil, tobacco, sugar, coal, copper, and various other trusts or corporations, great and small.

Last week the "Times" jointly with the whole press, had to record in its news columns the profit of 490 millions made by the Standard Oil Trust in the last seven years.

Previously (in its issue of March 4. 1907), it had recorded the fact that the mines of the Calumet and Hecla Company (for a long time the greatest producer of copper in this country) had vielded to its stockholders, in the thirty-six years of its existence, dividends aggregating 100 millions on a paid in capital of \$1,250,000 for eighty times that capital), besides immensely enlarging and bettering its property with the undistributed portion of its profits.

Now, in view of the threatened clos ing (for a short period, it is said), of the Anaconda and other mines because of the recent falling back of the price of copper from its temporary inflation to its former level, the "Times" comes out with statistics showing that the resent price is still double the average cost of production. In Utah the cost is one-quarter the price. But the throwing of thousands of men out of employment is required "to relieve the

Many columns of The Worker might be filled with similar records of profits. But the comparatively few facts which have been given here, if we consider their respective magnitude and consequent effects, are more than sufficient to dispose of the "Engineering News'" 31/2 per cent theory of the average yield of capital.

Moreover, in presenting these facts my object was not so much to disprove an assumption actually absurd on its face, as to improve the opportunity which they afforded of correctly illus trating the process of formation and accumulation of capital.

It is not, indeed, by calculating the rate of profit, or of interest, or of rent that the Share of Capital in the Product of Labor, or the Share of Pro ductive Labor in its own Product, car be ascertained. The method adopted by the arithmetician of the "Engineer ing News" in his attempt to solve that problem, ever so respectfully indorsed by the capitalist mathematicians of the "Times" and the "Sun", would be repudiated with scorn by any intelligent school boy. That boy would readily tell him that two fundamental data must first be given, namely, (1) the actual value of the total produc of material wealth, and (2) the tota wages paid to the workers engaged in the production of that wealth

It is this very simple and only poss ble method that I will follow next week in my concluding article.

"TO WHAT BASE USES."

"Mrs. Blank now takes her daily dip at five in the afternoon, instead of ter in the morning."-News Item.

This is the forest primeval.

This is the spruce with the glorious plum That grew in the forest primeval.

This is the lumberman, big and browned Who felled the spruce tree to the ground That grew in the forest primeval.

This is the man with the paper mill ought the pulp that paid the bill Of the husky lumberjack who chopped The lofty spruce and its branches lopped That grew in the forest primeval.

This is the publisher, bland and rich Who bought the roll of paper which Was made by the mon with the pape Who purchased the pulp that paid the bil Who felled the spruce with lusty backs That grew in the forest primeval.

This is the youth with writing tool Who does the daily Newport drool That helps to make the publisher rich Who ordered the stock of paper w Was made by the man with the paper mi bought the pulp that paid the bill Of the husky Swede in the Joseph Who swung his axe and the tall spruc

That grew in the forest primeval. This is the lady far from slim. Who changed the time of her daily swim And excited the youth with the writing

Who does the Newport drivel and dro-For the prosperous publisher, bland an fat.

Who ordered the virgin paper that Was made by the man with the paper Was made by the man with the paper Who bought the pulp that pald the lof Ole Oleson, the husky Swede, Who did a foul and darksome deed When he swung his axe, with vigor

vim, And smote the spruce tree, tall and trim That grew in the forest primeval This is the shopgiri, Sadie or Liz,

Who daily devours what "news" Concerning the lady far from slim Who changed the time of her ocean swin Exciting the youth with the writing too Who dopes the daily Newport dre For the pursy publisher, bland and rich, Who bought the innocent paper which Was made by the man with the paper n Who purchased the pulp that paid the Of the Swedish jack who slaughtered

spruce That came to a most ignoble use The lefty spruce with the giorious plu The giant spruce that used to loom In the hears of the forest primeval.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By William Mailly.

James O'Neill is playing that old time favorite classic "Virginius" at the Lyric Theatre. It is ten years since I first saw him in that part. good then, but he seems better now. He is more robust, dignified and impressive, and he plays with great virility and power. There is deep feeling in several passages and dramatic force in the scenes where he hears of his daughter's danger, where he kills her and in the cell where he drags Applus to his doom.

Some of the reviewers have been rather severe with the whole produc-tion of "Virginius." They scout it as antiquated and artificial, as belonging to a past age and as being full of rant and bombast. It seems that in their desire to be "modern" these critics are going to extremes. Nobody contends that "Virginius" is a masterpiece, either from a literary or dramatic standpoint. It has a good many faults characteristic of the old classic drama and from which Shakespeare's works themselves are not entirely free. But it has many good points and above all it tells a plain, human story which must always appeal to the human

Those who go to see "Virginius" as one goes to see "A Doll's House" or 'The Silver Box" will be disappointed. One play represents the old, tragic school, the others the modern, psychological school. But going with an open mind to enjoy "Virginius" for all that it is, and to accept it for what it is, one must enjoy the old play and give it some measure of commendation. At least it is better than some of the modern melodramas that have played, and are playing now, to big houses on Broadway and which reek with bombast, false heroics and un realism. "Virginius" may not represent Roman life as it was, but neither do some present day plays represent life as it is. In view of this, the savage attacks upon "Virginius" appear ill-judged and ill-timed.

It is a commendable ambition of Mr. O'Nelll to try and get away from "Monte Christo." I remember how disappointed I was when seeing that tremendously popular play about sixteen years ago. I never could under stand its popularity, any more, I sup pose, than other people can understand now why "Virginius" was ever popular. Mr. O'Neill has tried several times to free himself from "Monte Christo," but he has never really succeeded. I saw him play "Dantes" again but s few months ago, and it was a purely mechanical performance. Every ges ture was automatic, every intonation of the voice painful in its monotony. "Virginius" O'Neill breaks away from this dreadful seal upon his abil

One point in the play was interesting to me as a Socialist. The story hinges upon the attempt of one Applus, a Decemvir, to have "Virginia" proved a slave so that he can possess her. The rage of her father at the assertion that she is a slave is terrific. Next to having her fall a prey to "Applus," that assertion is the most horrible evil that can befall her. She, "Virginia," not his daughter but a slave! The thought stuns him, and finally assists in driving him insane.

This was undoubtedly the attitude held by the patricians toward the slaves of the old Roman time. But how like it is the attitude of the patricians of to-day who scorn the workers, the wage slaves, and who consider it a terrible disgrace to be charged with ever having worked for a living. This was illustrated in the case of an English nobleman who reeently spent several thousand dollars to get possession of a photograph of the girl who was about to marry his son, the purpose being to destroy the photograph because it showed the in the costume of a chambermaid before she became a musical comedy attraction. The same sort of snobbery exists in this country. Caste is as strong to-day as in the old Roman days, even if other things have changed. But chattel slavery had to go and wage slavery will go also.

Unusual interest attaches to the production of Henry Arthur Jones' new "The Gallilean's Victory" at the Knickerbocker Theatre next Monday night. This play, which was produced for the first time on any stage last Monday at Rochester, is said to be the most intense and dramatic Mr. Jones has written. Those who have seen "The Hypocrites," "The Middleman" and "Mrs. Dane's Defense" can understand what such an estimate means. An especially strong company of experienced American and English actors is engaged for the production. A review will appear in The Worker later.

"Anna Karenina," . with Virginia Harned, moves from the Herald Square to the Majestic Theatre next Monday night, and will continue there indefinitely. The play has made a hit. It has been improved by condensation and it now goes more briskly than before. It would have remained longer at the Herald Square if room had not had to be made for Lew Fields' company, which begins its annual engagement there next Tuesday.

A review of Mdme. Nazimova in Iben's "The Master Builder" given next week.

THE HANYANG STEEL COMPANY.

By Harvey Russell.

A dispatch dated Shanghal, August ; conveys the information that a Chinese rival to the Steel Trust has made its appearance, and in a year's time will be an active competitor in the world's market. The mills will be in full swing in 1908, and will turn out from 5000 to 8000 tons of steel rails per month. Orders for the en tire output for the year 1908 have al ready been booked as the Pekin government compels promoters of Chinese railroads to order their rails from this concern. This is an up-to-date plant fully equipped with the best machinery that could be procured. It will be able, after 1908, to supply all parts of the Far East with railroad ma terials and all types of steel construc tion. It is owned by Shanghai capi talists; no foreigners can purchase an interest in the concern.

that "with an unlimited supply of labor at such cheap rates that labor sav ing machinery is at a discount, with an abundance of iron ore and coal within easy distance of the works, and with all mines owned by the company, the products can be turned out in less time and at lower prices than the articles can be imported."

The shove dispatch is fraught with significance for the working class of America. Only a short time ago the citizens of California were stirred by flerce anti-Japanese feelings, and still more recently there was rioting to British Columbia over the admission of the Orientals. The workers of the western coast understand that under existing conditions the employment of this class of labor means a lowering of wages for them. Almost any unlor man you meet will say that the immigration of cheap foreign labor should be stopped, as it competes with better paid American labor and tends to low er the American standard of living.

There is a kind of competition against which workingmen have no safeguard, the competition of capitalists of every nationality for the mar-kets of the world. In this competition the capitalist looks out for his own interests only, and cares not what effect his success of failure may have on the workers of his own or other nations. In this effort to obtain the trade of the world bloody wars have been fought and thousands of workingmen's lives have been sacrificed.

And now the largest corporation in America has a new foreign competitor, a competitor that, owing to the great supply of cheap labor at its command, will be able to undersell the United States Steel Corporation in the world market. This means that the United States Steel Corporation must either give up the fight and lose its foreign business or else cut down the wages of the steel workers until they are lower than the wages of the Chinese. Only by so reducing wages can they hope to compete.

In view of the foregoing it is easy to see how useless are laws restricting mmigration, for the foreign laborer does not have to come to this country but competes with American labor by selling his labor power at home at lower wages than the American worker will take; and as the commodities he produces are sold in a world market it is evident that the capitalist employing this cheap labor will be the

business. This condition of affairs threatens the livelihood of every American workingman; for who knows when our masters will lose control of the world market, and thus be compelled to turn us out of their factories to look for other employment? But these things are unavoidable under capitalism, and those who have been helping to petuate capitalism by their votes have

no excuse for a protest. But there is a remedy for this state of affairs; to organize production on the co-operative plan, making commodities for use only, to give to every worker the full value of his toll, then all the products of labor would be consumed by those who had produced them, and there would be no world market nor competition. In short, the only way out is Socialism.

[A typographical error in Comrade Russell's article last week made him say that the net income of the Amalgamated Copper Company last year was equivalent to 91.5 per cent on the stock. It should have read 91-5 per cent instead .- Ed. 1

Brains Unnecessary.

A New York physician astonished Hartford, Conn., audience by asserting that men don't need their brains to think. Why the statement should cause astonishment is a mystery for it has been taken for granted by politicians for years. They have assumed that bad beer, cheap cigars. parades and a liberal amount of noise are efficient substitutes for the capacity to think and have provided them to the veters accordingly. If the workers were to accept this arrangement indefinitely it would result in a permanent paralysis of the thinking facuity. But they are learning that this estimate of their intelligence is an insult to any honest man. That is one of many reasons why the Socialist yets increases every four years.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott.

author and publishers.)

CHAPTER XXV .- Continued.

Thus directly questioned; they had to admit they stood with Pete and Con-

"Oh, well, since we ain't workin', I suppose we won't be wastin' much if we do chin a bit with 'em," he conceded. But the four easily perceived that he merely yielded to their majority, did not agree.

The next afternoon Foley and his committee were led by the secretary of the Conciliation Committee into one of the rooms of the Civic Federation's suite, where Mr. Baxter and his committee were already in waiting. The secretary expressed a hope that they arrive at an understanding, and withdrew in exultation over this example of the successful work his committee was doing.

There was a new member on the employers' committee-Mr. Berman. Mr. Baxter, exercising the power ves ted in him to fill vacancles temporarily, had chosen Mr. Berman as Mr. his observations of Mr. Berman had made him certain the latter had elastic ideas; and, more important, for Mr. Driscoll's own partner to take the vacant place would quiet all suspicions as to the cause of Mr. Driscoll's unexpected resignation. Of the five, Bobbs and Isaacs were rather selfous; Murphy, who had had previous experience in similar situations, wore a large, blustering manner; Berman, for all his comparative inexperience, was most promising at his ease; and Baxter was the Baxter he three hundred and sixty-five days

The strikers' committee presented nfident front of expected victory. Foley, slipped far down in his chair, eyed the contractors with a side solent glance.

'If this here's to be another o' them hot air festivals, like we attended in April an' May, say so now," he growled. "We ain't got no time for talkin unless youse mean business

Connelly, whose chair was beside Foley's, leaned over anxiously. "Don't you think you're goin' at 'em pretty rough, Buck?' he whispered. "If you get 'em mad, they'll go right back to where they stood.'

"Oh, youse leave 'em to me," Foley returned knowingly.

It would serve no purpose to give the details of this meeting. Mr. Baxter, ignoring Foley's insolence of manner, outlined in well-balanced sentences the reasons that made it imperative to both sides for the strike to be settled, and then went on to give anew the contractors' side of the question at issue. Now and then Foley broke in with comments which were splenetic outbursts rather than effective rejoinders. When the meeting was over and his committee was out in the street, Foley shed his roughly defiant manner. "Boys," he said with quiet confidence, "we've got 'em

The next afternoon was occupied with a debate between Mr. Baxter and Foley upon their respective claims. Foley's tongue was as sharp as ever, but his fellow committeemen had to acknowledge to their secret hearts there was more of convincing substance in what Mr. Baxter said. They wondered somewhat at the sudden de-ciension in the effectiveness of their leaders's speech, which perhaps they yould not have done had they been parties to a conference toat morning at which Foley had pointed out to Mr. Baxter the vulnerable spots in the union's claims, and schooled him in the most telling replies to the statements he, Foley, intended making.

After the meeting Foley again de clared his certainty of winning, but there was a notable decrease of con-

"Yes," said Connelly, without much "But Baxter, he puts up a good

"He seems to have facts to talk

from," explained Brown.
"So have we," said Foley "Yes, but somehow at the meetin'

his facts seem stronger," said Con-"Oh, what o" that," Foley returned

encouragingly. "More'n once in poker I've seen a strong bluff win over a

The next meeting was a repetition of the second. Foley was keen in his wit, and insolently defiant; but Mr. Baxter got the better of every argument. The union's committee began to admit, each man to himself, that their position was weaker, and the contractors' much stronger, than they had thought And so, day by day, Foley continued

to undermine their confidence. So skillfully did he play his part, they never guessed that he was the insinuating cause of their failing courage; more, his constant encouragement made them ashamed to speak of their

sinking spirit. But on the afth, at a consultation in Connelly's office, it came out. There had been an hour of talk, absolutely without a touch of enthusiasm, when who had been looking around at the men's faces for some time, said with an effort: "On the level now, boys, d'you think we've got any chance o' winnin'?'

Foley swore. "What's that?" he de "Why o' course we're goin'

But Connelly's words had their efhesitatingly of the growing doubts they had been trying to hide. Foley stood up. "Boys, if youse 're goin' to

(Copyright by Doubleday, Page & Co. By special arrangement with the

talk this kind o' rot, youse 've got to talk it without me," he said, and went

Foley gone, they spoke freely of their doubts; and they also talked of him "D'you notice how the ring's all gone out o' his voice?" asked Brown.

"I bet he ain't got no more dence than any o' the rest of us," said "I bet so, too," agreed Connelly. "He

talks big just to cheer us up. Then it's mighty hard for Buck to give up. He'll always fight to his last drop o' blood." The decline of the committee's en-

thusiasm had already begun to have a disquieting effect in the union. It now rapidly spread that the committee had little confidence of winning the strike, and that Foley, for all his encouraging words, believed at heart as did the rest of the committee.

The first meeting of the union after the resumption of negotiations was a bitter one. The committee made a vague report, in which Foley did not join, that made apparent their fallen courage. Immediately questioning men were on their feet all over the hall, Tom among them. The committee, cornered by queries, had to admit publiciy that it had no such confidence as it had had a week before. The reasons for this were demanded. No more definite reason could be given than that the bosses were stronger in their position than the union had be-

There were speers and hot words for the four members who participated in the report. Cries went up for Foley, who had thus far kept out of the discussion; and one voice, answering the cries, shouted: "Oh, he's lost his nerve, too, the same as the others!"

Foley was on his feet in an instant. ooking over the excited crowd. any man here has heard me say I'm for givin' in, let him get upon his feet!"

No one stood up. "I guess youse all know I'm for fightin' as long's there's anything worth fightin' for," he declared, and sank back in his seat

But there had been no wrath in his eyes as he had looked over the crowd. and no ferocity in his words of vindication. The whisper ran about that it was true, he was losing his nerve. And if Foley, Foley the fighter, was losing confidence, then the situation must indeed be desperate.

The courage of a large body of men, especially of one loosely organ ized, is the courage of its leaders. Now that it was known the committee's confidence was well-nigh gone, and guessed that Foley's was going, the courage of the men ebbed rapidly. It began to be said: "If there's no chance of winning the strike, why don't we settle it at once, and get back to work?" And the one who spoke loudest and most often in this strain was

Two days after the meeting Foley had a conference with Mr. Baxter, at which the other members of the union's committee were not present. And that same night there was another explosion in one of Mr. Baxter's buildings that chanced to be unguarded. The explosion was slight, and small damage was done, but a search discovered two charges of dynamite in the foundation, with fuses burned almost to the fulminating caps.

If the dynamite did not explode, the newspapers did. The perpetrators of this second outrage, which only fate had prevented, should be hunted down and made such an example of as would be an eternal warning against like atrocities. The chief of police should apprehend the miscreants at whatever cost, and the district attorney should see that they had full justice-and perhaps a little more

The chief of police, for his part, declared he'd have the guilty parties if it took his every man to run them down. But his men searched, days passed, and the waiting cells remained

Mr. Baxter, interviewed, said it was obvious that the union was now deermined to stop at nothing in its effort to drive the contractors into sub-The union, at a special meeting, disclaimed any responsibility for the attempted outrage, and intimated that this was a scheme of the contractors themselves to blacken the union's character. When a reporter "conveyed this intelligence to Mr. Baxter, that gentleman only smiled."

The chief result of this second explosion was that so much as remained to the union of public sympathy was lost in what time it took the public to read its morning papers. Had a feeling of confidence prevailed in the union, instead of one of growing doubt, this charge might have incited the union to resistance all the stouter. But the union, dispirited over the weakness of its cause had been yet further weakened, and its courage fled precipitately.

Three days after the explosion ther was another joint meeting of the two committees. At this Mr. Baxter, who had before been soft courtesy, was all ultimatum. The explosion had decided them. They would not be intimidated; would not make a single concer sion. The union could return to work on the old terms, if it liked; if not, they would fight till there was nothing

more to fight with, or for. Foley, which much bravado, gave ultimatum for ultimatum; but when his committee met, immediately after leaving the employers', to consider

THE LABOR INTERNATIONAL.

Reports to the Stuttgart Congress Showing the Progress of Socialism and Trade Unionism All Over the World.

BELGIUM.

reports, translated for The Worker by Algernon Lee, began in The Worker of Aug. 24, 1967. They will coninue from week to week until completed Those from Canada, Boilva, Chile, Argen-tine, Australia, and France have already appeared. The report of the Socialist l'arty of the United States, written by Morris Hillquit, Secretary of the Interna ional Bureau, can be had from the Nationat Headquarters, 269 Dearborn street, Chi-cago, Ill., for 10 cents, postpaid.]

In my report published on the eve of the Amsterdam Congress and describing the situation of the Belgian Labor Party as it existed on Dec. 31, 1903, I stated that our organiza tion comprised 25 regional federations. Since then we have to record the formation of two new regional federa tions, those of Turnhout and Roulers, which carry on the work in the most fanatically clerical parts of the country. We could not have hoped for such rapid progress, but industry has opened in these regions and its inevitable consequence has been the rise of a labor movement, economic and politi-

Of the 803 groups paying dues to the central funds of the Labor Party, 117 are co-operative societies, 252 are trade unions, 229 are political organizations, 25 are societies for art and social intercourse, and 180 are mutual benefit societies. If we should take account of the numerous societies which have their headquarters in our Maisons du Peuple, societies which declare themselves socialistic, and whose members are Socialist comrades, the number of groups would be much larger. But societies, especially in their first years, do not like to pay dues to a central organization. Some of them are strongly particularist in their character. Othare willing to profit by the work of the party without repaying it any thing. This regrettable tendency is disappearing, however,

The number of dues-paying members has risen from 130,000 to 145,781 [up to Dec. 31, 1906.-Tr.], and we can foresee that this figure will be increased during the year 1907.

Our press has been improved since the Amsterdam Congress. We can now state that our 11 daily papers have an aggregate circulation of over 127,000. and that the seven monthly reviews, the 18 union papers, and the 20 Socialist weeklies have made great advances Our daily papers are: "Le l'euple" published in Brussels and sold at 5 centimes [one cent] a copy; its five provincial editions, "L'Echo du Peuple", in various cities, sold at 2c.; "Le Journal" of Charleroi, 5c.; "L'Avenir" [The Future], Boringe, 5c.; "Le Travall" [Labor], Verviers, organ of the neutral unions and Socialists; and the two Flemish papers, "Vooruit" [Forward] and "De Werker" [The Worker], 2c. (In the greater part of Belgium French is the prevailing language, but in the northern provinces the Fiemish, closely resembling Dutch, is spoken.

In the publication called "Germinal". at Ghent, we have a very useful agency. More than 20,000 party members subscribe for it, paying one franc [20 cents] and receiving from 12 to 15 pamphlets a year. Many unions and societies subscribe for all their mem bers. Furthermore, the party and the central body of the trade unions decided, in January, 1907, to publish a series of pamphlets on questions of theory

and tactics. We must also note the recent establishment of a little illustrated paper called "La Bonne Grain" [Good Seed], odeled after the Italian "Sene", which is intended for the general uninformed public and is sold for one centime : copy. Its monthly circulation exceeds 25,000. The subscribers undertake to distribute it among persons who may

Our craft organs, including papers of 12, 14, 16 or more pages, are naturally growing apace with the union forces. The "Journal de Correspondances", organ of the Trade-Union Commission [Commission Syndicale the central body of the unions.-Tr.]. has doubled its circulation in three years.

The parliamentary elections of 1902. immediately following the failure of our movement for universal suffrage. were not favorable to us. They resulted in a slight decrease in the number of Socialist votes, in consequence of the desertion of small-bourgeois ele-

Mr. Baxter's proposition, he sat in gloomy silence, hardly heeding what was being said. As they talked they turned constantly to Foley's sombe face and looking at that face their words became more and more dis-

Finally Pete asked of him: "Where l'you stand, Buck?'

He came out of his reverie with a start. "I'm against givin' up." he said, 'Somethin' may turn up yet.'

"What's the use holdin' on?" de-manded Connelly, "We're bound to be licked in the end. Every day we hold out the men lose a day's pay." Foley glanced sadly about. "Is that

what youse all think?" There were four affirmative answers.

"Well, I ain't goin' to stand out-He broke off, and his face fell forward into his palm, and he was silent for a long space. The four watched him in wordless sympathy.

"Boys," he said, huskily, into his hand, "this's the first time Buck Foley's ever been licked."

(To be continued.)

ments which for a certain time had adventitiously augmented the nominal

strength of our party.

As only half the Chamber is elected at a time [in Belgium the Deputies are chosen for a term of four years and half the districts hold elections every two years .- Tr.], we had another election in 1904. At that time the Clerica majority had been reduced to about twenty votes and it seemed possible with proportional representation and simply by avoiding any waste of electoral forces, to overthrow the reactionary Clerical Government. The district federations of the party were therefore led, by force of circumstances, to form coalitions with the other opposition parties in a great number of districts. The elections of 1904 resulted in a loss of five Deputies for us, a defeat real as well as apparent-real in two districts, where we suffered a slight actual loss of votes; apparent in others. [Portion omitted as unintelligible without a long explanation of the election laws. -Tr.]

In the elections of 1906 we gained two seats. One of these was for Courtrai, our first victory in the poverty stricken Clerical region of West Flanders.

Adding the results of the elections so as to cover the whole country in each case.-Tr.l. we polled in 1904-'06 a total of 469,094 votes, or 5,127 more than in 1902-'04. There was, then, no real progress, but our retrogression [of 1902] did not continue. We may even add that the Socialist quality of our vote is improved, which is not unimportant.

The function of coalitions with the Liberal and Democratic parties had not influenced the policy of our party and its candidates, who have at all points defended the Socialist program without troubling themselves about those of our momentary allies.

The communal elections of 1994 re sulted in the victory of 650 Socialist candidates. We obtained representation in 193 communes and a majority in 22. A National Federation of Socialist Communal Councillors has existed for several years. More than 300 Councillors belong to it and pay annual dues which entitle them to a special review "Le Mouvement Communal". The Federation meets at least once a year to consider questions connected with the realization of the Socialist communal

We have 91 Socialist Provincial Councillors in four provinces, four Permanent Deputies [provincial officers], and seven members of the Sen ate, which has 100 members in all. The report omits to give the number of Socialist Deputies, which is 30, out of a total of 166.-Tr.1

The annual congresses of the Labor Party create a good understanding among the various elements of which it is composed. While questions are often discussed with tropic heat and passion, we are generally able in the end to make our decisions with a fair degree of unanimity.

Besides the demand for universal suffrage, our congresses have considered the proposition to prohibit the sale of liquor in the Maisons du Peuple [Labor Temples], and, without the necessity for extreme measures, this traffic has almost wholly disappeared The congress of 1906 decided upon the creation of a Life-Insurance Society within the labor party. The prelimin ary investigations have been finished and the subscriptions for the capita stock already [Dec., 31, 1906], reached the sum of 60,000 francs [\$12,000], As soon as 100,000 francs has been sub scribed the new society will begin its work, and the Labor Party will again have cut into the capitalists' profits by a direct action-that is, by infusing a Socialist spirit, to the great advantage of the proletariat, into a form of organization which, born in the idea of solidarity, has been deformed by the capitalist régime. We have great hopes for this life-insurance society, which, while protecting the workingmen against exploitation by capitalst companies, will give us a new army of propagandists and provide us with the necessary resources for a Labor Bank. for which the co-operative societies have long felt an urgent need.

We ought to remark here upon the division of labor among the various organizations which, taken together. constitute the Labor Party. We have already spoken of the Federation of Socialist Communal Councillors. may mention also the Federation of Socialist Young Guards, which organizes the young men and specializes them for the antimilitarist propaganda by the publication of periodical papers and reviews, especially at the time of the muster of the militia, and by means of lectures and of meetings where the older comrades come to support the demands and the antimill tarist movement of the young.

The Federation of Co-operative So eleties of Belgium, also formed under the auspices of the party, has developed a certain degree of autonomy and, like the other federations, holds its special congresses, whose decisions are binding upon the groups only in so far as they are ratified by the annual congress of the party. We quote from the report presented by the Federation of Co-operative Societies to the party congress held at Brussels. March 31, 1906: "1. The Federation new does a bust-

ness of 2,500,000 francs. It would do much if all our administrators and managers would make all their purchases from the Federation, if they

fully realized the importance of its

"2. It has published the second number of its Year Book, which shows the proportions of the co-operative move-

ment in Belgium and abroad. "3. It has collected statistics of the co-operative societies, which give the

following gratifying results: 1905. Societies 103,349 119.581 26,936,873 Sales, francs Value of real estate 10,302,059 12,001,300 1,666,651 3,140,210 Capital paid to 1,655,061 3,035,941 Profits

"4. It publishes an illustrated review, 'La Co-operation', to promote co-operative and socialistic education among the members. The welcome which it has received assures its continual existence.

"5. It has striven to assist and reor ganize several co-operative societies whose existence was in danger.

"G. In a word, it has continued to carry on at the same time a commercial and an educational work.

This clearly shows that the Belgian Labor Party tends more and more to organize itself in such a manner that it can be self-supporting and can carry on the struggle against capitalism by all methods, without excluding any form of organization-trade unionism co-operation, political action, organization of the young, or social organization.

Our pational craft federations, like

wise, enjoy the autonomy necessary to make all the decisions which directly concern themselves for the maintenance of their interests and the improvement of their conditions. The metal workers, the miners, the wood workers, the bookbinders, the cigarmakers, the textile workers, the building workers, the stone workers, the bakers, and the commercial employees hold their separate congresses, but all these federations have the right to be represented by special delegates in the General Council of the Labor Party. The Labor Party has grown out of the very body of the proletariat. Together with isolated unions of crafts which are not yet federated and with the independent or neutral unions, these craft federations constitute the Trade Union Commission. This latter reives an annual subvention from the General Council of the Labor Party. The payment is fixed at 10 centimes (2 cents) per number per year for the Trade-Union Commission, so that unons which are affiliated both with the Labor Party and with the Commission actually pay double dues to the latter, There are 35,624 party members who are affiliated with the Commission and in all there are 54,000 organized work ingmen paying dues to the Commission. The difference between these two figures is explained by the facts that number of Socialist groups are not yet affiliated with the party and that independent unions with a membership of about 5,000 are affiliated with the Commission. The number of 54,000 workers represented in the central body is much inferior to the total force of organized labor. The local spirit is still strong. Belgian workingmen are not favorable to centralization, and there are some large and strong groups which, the devoted to the Socialist, cause, still remain outside the party fer various reasons, which, however, will soon disappear. The Trade-Union Commission is still young, and the logic of events assures its growth. If the Miners' Eederation would strengthen itself by affiliating with the Labor Party and with the Trade-Union Commission, we should count more than 100,000 organized workingmen in these two bodies. That is the to-morrow's

task. The Trade-Union commission also holds its own congresses; but whenever its resolutions concern the propagarda or the general policy of the party, they must be submitted for ratification by the party congress. Thus, the propaganda carried on by the Comagainst Article 310 of the Penal Code, with its special and draconian measures against strikes and deinterference with free labor". led to the decision by the congress of the Labor Party to organize a national demonstration for the limitation of the workday and the repeal of Article 310. bis demonstration was the greatest that the Belgian Labor Party has ever held. Bodies of women from the textile mills and of children from the brickyards, in their working clothes, joined in it, demanding a shorter workday and making a deep im-

pression upon public opinion. Further to show the constant progress of our Socialist trade-unionist army, it will be enough to cite the Na-Federation of Metal Workers. which had about 7,000 members at the time of the Amsterdam Congress and now has about twice that number.

Our country has not yet lost its reputation as "the paradise of the capitalists". The the Clerical Government. under pressure from the working people, has thought of giving us a body of labor legislation, our working class is still subjected to great exploitation, which is not hindered by the various laws which we here briefly enumerate:

1. The Law on the Labor Contract. This has not at all changed the situation of the workingman, because it merely codifies the already existing

2. The Law on Workmen's Cer titicates. The requirement of work men's certificates ["livrets ouvriers" passports or certificates showing a man's record of employment and for merly required by law,-Tr.1, was long ago abolished, but this does not prevent employers from exchanging information and refusing employment to men who have struck in other estab-

3. The Law on Payment of Wages -The object of this law was to preor thru saloon-keepers. It has con pletely failed of its purpose, for the sys-tem of payment in saloons [cabaret] has always continued in the port of Antwerp and the trade system and store-order system flourish more than

4. The Law on Shop Regulations. This law does not prevent any employer from establishing draconian rules to which his employees must submit, imposing exorbitant fines, and acting according to his own caprice, in consequence of the inadequacy of the labor inspection.

5. The Law on Labor Inspection. The inspection is altogether illusory. The Inspectors, only about thirty in number and appointed by the Government, are often more the guardian of the capitalists' interest than of that of the workers. The employers are always forewarned of the inspectors' visits, so that they can make an appearance of complying with the law. The repression of violations, notably in the matter of false measurement in the textile works, is ridiculously weak.

6. The Law on Inspection of Dangerous and Unhealthful Industries .-This is only an administrative law regulating the authorizations for certain kinds of work and obliging the employers to take some slight measures for the protection of their work-

7. The Law on the Protection of Working Women, Youth, and Children. When we say that this law authorizes the employment of children twelve years old in factories, that little children work long bours in the brickyards, and that the law does not at all touch home industry-the most unhealthful of all, it is sufficient to show that the protection is quite illusory especially as we have no law limiting the hours of labor for adults.

8. The Law of 1889 on Consells de Prud'hommes.-This also is inadequate, since clerks, domestic servants of all sorts, coachmen, and very many other working people have not the right to be represented in or submit demands to these tribunals.

9. The Law Establishing Labor Representation in Communal Councils .-This law, which seems to give special representation to the working class, is applied only in a few large cities. where, moreover, to balance its effects equal representation has been given to the employers.

10. The Law Establishing Councils of Industry and Labor.-The Councils have no power of initiative. They meet once a year to give their advice on some social legislation. The government is not bound to pay any attention to this advice. The Governors of provinces may, if they choose, call on the Councils of Industry to decide between employers and employees, but their decisions have no binding force.

The Law Guaranteeing the 11. Right of Trade-Union Organization .-It is noteworthy that no serious organization of workingmen hes asked for legal recognition under this law. Such recognition, in fact, would hamper the action of unions which wish to struggle for the improvement of the conditions of labor, because unions so recognized are prohibited: A. To affiliate with any political party; B. establish pension funds; C. To pay sick benefits: D. To carry on commercia transactions or hold stock in co-operative societies, or make profits by the sale of products of the trade; E. To establish workshops for the unemployed: F. To enter national or interna tional federations or send money to strikers or unemployed men of other trades; G. To do anything not specifically authorized by the law, under penalty of dissolution after one warning. This law, which abolished the old Conspiracy Law, has not prevented the Government from using Article 310 of the Penal Code against strikers. It is the exception to find active members of the labor movement in our "free Belgium who have not been imprison

ed under Article 310. 12. The Law on Co-operative and Mutual Benefit Societies .- If we have taken advantage of this law to organ societies, we have, just as with regard to trade unions, declined the legal recognition which would have hampered action of a socialistic and revolu tionary nature.

13. The Law to promote the Building of Workmen's Houses .- This law offers certain advantages to a workman who wishes to build a homediminution of the registration fees and exemption from taxes for two years. But few workmen can take advantage of it, because they are obliged to go often from place to place in search of employment.

14. The Old-Age Pensions Law. Here, as in all other matters of social legislation, our rulers have not dared to take a decided attitude and have not provided for a compulsory pension fund. The state confines itself to subsidizing the individual or collective action of the workers in the matter of old-age pensions. In justice we must recognize the fact that, while appropriating a hundred millions for war purposes, it has managed to find 12,000,000 francs (\$2,400,000) to provide for workingmen born before 1843 a peusion of 18 centimes dess than 4 ents) a day. All those who were born since 1843 are excluded from the bene fit of the pension law, except as they pay dues to acquire it.

Since the Amsterdam Congress have to record the enactment of but three labor laws, as follows:

15. The Law on Compensation for Accidents.-Here also the government has confined itself to organizing the system of compensation to workmen injured at their work, without taking upon itself the financial direction of it. It is an improvement over the old the amount of componsation at 50 per vent the payment of wages in goods | cent of the wages. An allowance is

also made for funeral expen ployees may insure themselves agains such costs in companies approved by the government or by the deposit of sufficient capital sum. Unfortunately the law does not apply to ogri laborers; it does not provide for a physical injuries ["préjudice moral]; it does not apply to cases where the victim is disabled for less than eight days; and it ignores several important elements, such as, in the case of youth ful victims, the higher rate of wages which they would later have received had they not been injured.

16. The Law Requiring Seats for Shop Employees. [We use the word "shop" in its strict sense, for what Americans call stores .- Tr. 1 The clerks and sales-people must be allowed to use the seats whenever their work do not require them to be on their feet. The this law was voted on demand of the Socialist working women and at Socialist initiative, the Clerical majority accepted it, probably because it does not endanger capitalist profits and authority.

17. The Weekly Rest-Day Law.-The Liberal Deputies opposed this law on the ground that it had a religious character. [The Belgian Liberals are strongly anticlericals.-Tr.). The manufacturers demanded exceptions safeguard their profits. The capitalist Government had to satisfy them, and the law has become almost ineffective, doing little more than legally guaranteeing a weekly rest-day to those workers who already enjoyed it in practise.

All these laws have been character ized by one of our Deputies as "lois de façade ["show-window laws", to translate the sense rather than the exact phrase .- Tr.], because they are really only caricatures of the labor laws of other countries. The employers can elude any of them by merely asking for a royal order of exemption [u arrêté royal], which is almost always granted.

Our unions have thus a vast field of action before them, and we are bappy to be able to record undeniable progress made by our organizations. May Day festivals are becoming more popular and there are now many c munes which consider the First of May as a holiday for public employees and workmen and for the children in

Besides the many local strikes in all trades and over all the many cases of conflict between employers and wageworkers, which occur daily, even in the Clerical region of Flanders, we have had to sustain several strikes of a large scale.

The diamond workers of Antihad carried on a struggle of many weeks' duration for the limitation of apprenticeship and the reduction of the hours of labor when, in April, 1904. they appealed to the organization the Labor Party for contributions and collected, and this assured their w loans. More than 100,000 fran

At the time of the great strike in the Ruhr Valley, our Belgian miners, show their spirit of solidarity and b their German fellow workers a general strike which continued about three months.

The glove workers of Brussels had to go thru a fight to prevent a reduction of wages, the their union, like that of the Antwerp diamond work that of the Antwerp diamond work-ers, was independent of the Labor Party, the latter took up their can and contributed over 40,000 francs to their strike fund.

After months of fruitless confere with their employers, the cottonwork ers of Ghent had to strike for a redu tion of hours, which in some factor amounted to 72 a week. The w proletariat of Belgium rallied to the support of these Socialist cotton work-ers and contributed more than 150,000 francs to help in the cause of the shorter workday. The result was that in most factories the hours were reduced to 63 a week.

Finally, in the hope of destroying ers, the employers united and resolved the trade union of the Verviers weavto introduce new rules which would have made their will supreme and would have entirely suppressed trade unionism. They declared a lockout. The Belgian working class, understanding that the very right of organization was at stake in this co made prodigious efforts. Nearly 300, 000 francs was collected to aid the 15,-000 families who were being made the victims of capitalist vengeance. Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway sent contributions. The strikers' children were given shelter in the homes of working people in other industrial centers; this exodus of the children contributed not a little to rouse general sympathy with the locked-out workers. It was an admirable movement of the Belgian working class which sustained this struggle for three months and ended by breaking the employers' association and saving the trade union. As in the cases of the diamond workers and the glovers, the Belgian Labor Party did not take account of the fact that the weavers of Verviers were not affiliated with it.

We can claim to have done everything to realize the unity of labor, but our efforts have not had all the results we hoped. Our last trade-union congress changed the name of the Trade-Union Commission of the Labor Party to Trade Union Commission of the Labor Party and Independent Unions, considering that this title would better represent its composition and hoping thus to induce unions not affiliated with the party, but recognizing the class struggle and the value of parliamentary action, to affiliate with the Trade-Union Commission. So far, the only union which has done so is that of the glove workers of Ghent. The

(Continued on page 6.)

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The Wood. Wire and Metal Lathers dent, has announced his candidacy for the office again.

The Circuit Court of Cass County. Mo., has declared the eight-hour law stitutional on the ground that it is class legislation. This is the legal way of saying the law is not in accord with capitalist interests.

The State Federation of Workingmen in convention at Syracuse last week adopted resolutions pledging support to the defense of Moyer and Petne of the Western Federation of

Immigration. according to indication, will be heavier this year than before. During August admitted allens numbered 98,825, an increase of 21 per cent over August, 1906, and 56 per cent over August, 1905. During the st six months the total immigration was 819,951, an increase of 14 per cent over the same period last year.

THE THREATENED BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

The question of a national railway strike is becoming the leading topic in nd. The officials of the Amalnated Society of Railway Servants, he railroad workers organization, are that public sentiment will force the railroad directors to recogthe union and to consent to arion. The railroad directors are born, however, and seem indiffer ent to the outcome of the present situ-ation. Meanwhile the fear of a strike es and stocks are falling. In swer to an inquiry George Bernard Shaw thus summarized public opinion on the subject:

The press should teach railway directors some elementary knowledge of public life, industrial history, and manners. The refusal to deal with men in the only correct way-thru eir accredited representatives—is a nfession of imbecility and obsolescence. It is a National scandal that railways should be controlled by pettish private gentlemen fifty years thind their time."

The referendum of the railway work ers closes Oct. 26, but, if declared, strike is not likely to occur before November. The officials of the Society of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers are reported to be opposing the movement for a strike.

Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor last week declined to reopen the case of the European lithographers who some time ago were admitted to the United States ams: the protests of representatives of organized labor. This establishes the decision to admit as a precedent which the capitalist can use to import strike breakers for other industries.

The claims of the anthracite opera tors that a coal famine is imminent and that they are unable to get sufficient labor are disproved by figures just issued by the anthracite statistics of the United States Geological Sur-The figures show that thus far this year the output of anthracite breaks all records. As to the alleged shortage of labor it is shown that the number of men employed exceeds that of last year by twenty-five hun-

KIDNAPPING IN JAPAN.

The "Helmin Shimbun" of Osaka brings news of another mine disaster at Toyokuni on July 20. A gas explosion resulted in the death of about 400 miners. Korean coolies have been imported into Japan to work on the Kyushu Railway that is being built. The owners of some of the copper mines are paying five yen a head for laborers who are kidnapped and ing white clay. ght to the mines against their will. The class antagonism in Japan has produced an unusually vicious type of exploiter there.

The slums are a product of capitalism and the life there is almost dead to any form of revolt, still rebellion will sometimes occur. In the Argentine Republic, at Buenos Ayres, the inmates of the numerous slum last week proclaimed a strike, refusing spread among other sections of the city and the city government has sent a Congress proposing to build several diagonal avenues and the dty requests the authorization of tunds for the appropriation.

More than 1,600 shoecutters, 1,200 stitchers and 5,000 sympathizers of the Independent Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are on strike in St. Louis factories. Girl stitchers in a number of other factories have also joined the

The International Congress of Miners meeting at Salzburg, Austria, have adopted resolutions opposing any restrictions of the output of coal, the British and American delegates voting with the majority, An' Austro-German resolution favoring legal prohibi tion of the employment of children under fourteen in the mining industry, or une'er sixteen in underground work, was also adopted.

The miners of the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania are preparing for a possible strike when their present arrespect with the operators expires pertoping. It is stated that the unsented by the miners as district presi-

ARBITRATION A FAILURE. New Zealand newspapers and politicians are debating the question how it is that the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act has failed to prevent strikes or lockouts. New Zen land has been enjoying a comparative prosperity for some time yet under this alleged beneficient act, the workers strike and the masters lockout the men the same as in other countries. It is generally conceded that the law is a The class struggle cannot be abolished by statutes of capitalist legislatures.

Trades unions in Briish Columbia are pledging themselves to resist the immigration in Canada of more Chinese and Hindu laborers. Some have even debated the necessity of a strike thruout Capada as a protest against the Ottawa government's policy in the matter. Vancouver delegates to the Dominion Trades Congress at Winnipeg have received instructions to ask the congress to request the government to nullify the freaty which permits colored races to enter Canada on the same terms as white men.

Local Washington, D. C., of the So cialist Party has adopted resolutions the main clause of which reads as fol-

"Resolved, By Local Washington, D. C., of the Socialist Party of America, an intergral part of the international Socialist movement, the organized political expression in all coutries of the economic, interests of the working class, that we hereby pledge the telegraph operators of this and every other city our moral support and whatever encouragement it may be in our power to render them in their struggle for the advancement of their interests as a part of the working class."

At the annual meeting of the Associated Press Association held in New York City last week, resolutions were adopted approving the course of the officers in dealing with the striking tele graphers. Yet it is assumed by many that this association can be an impartial news agency in the class strug-

A BRITISH LOCKOUT.

In addition to the prospective strike of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Great Britain will soon witness a big lockout in another craft. Between forty and fifty thousand

members of the Boilermakers' Society will be locked out on Oct, 5, by the Shipbuilders' Federation. The men affected are employed chiefly at east const ports, at Barrow, and on the

Sometime ago lockout notices were issued because, the employers claim, of a number of sectional strikes in which the men left work without giving notice and without discussion of their grievances. These notices, however, were withdrawn and what is known as the "Edinburgh agreement" was entered into. Under this agreement the representatives of the men stipulated that such strikes would be avoided in the future. The men voted down the agreement and the federation is now determined to fight the men to a finish.

The extent of the famine raging in the Kiang-su and neighboring provinces of China in now known thru information received by the Church Missionary Society of London. It is estimated that 2,000,000 laborers have perished during the past six months. Owing to the excessive rainfall last summer the crops entirely failed and food is now unobtainable. The starving people are reduced to subsisting on leaves and grass and are even eat-

Troops and police made a sudden descent upon a large cotton mill at Lodz, Russian Poland, last week and arrested 800 workingmen. The owner was murdered two weeks ago at a time when his employees were on strike and the wholesale arrest was made in the hope of capturing the mill owner's slayer.

The 12,000 cont tailors of New York formerly affiliated with the United Garment Workers, have issued a call for a convention to meet at the Labor Temple 243 E. Eighty-fourth street on Oct. 5. The coat tailors were suspended last summer for not obeying an order to return to work when on strike. The call for the convention asserts the Garment Workers have outlived their usefulness.

George Warner, the New York delegate to the Machinists' National Convention who was unseated by that body for accepting money from the Erie Railroad company, has been ordered expelled by the convention. The resolution bearing on the matter orders his local lodge to expell him or to stand suspended itself. The motion was adopted by an overwhelming ma-

The trade and Labor Assembly of Helena, Mont., called a general strike noon Monday in sympathy with and in aid of the striking telephone operators. This action followed the refusal of business men to discontinue use of the telephones pending a settlement of the strike.

—The Worker supports the working class, but the latter must return the favor if the paper is to live.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

GERMANY. | "Wanda," who is accused of participa

GERMANY. There was a long discussion in the Social Democratic Congress last week on the drink question, espécially the effect of the present conditions of employment in causing drunkenness Comrade Wurm moved the principal resolution, the gist of which was that the dangers of alcoholism for workers had grown commensurately with capitalistic production. Wurm's contention was that drunkenness was the offspring of long hours, low wages and unhealthy dwellings. Indulgence in liquor was forced on workers thru economic and social deterioration resulting from those conditions. He severely attacked John Burns of England, whom he accused of declaring that shortened hours and higher wages went hand in hand with the increase in drunkenness. He also condemned the Krupps, who supplied free spirits to their workmen as long as it was believed that alcohol heightened the latter's facilities. Another comrade toined in the genunciation of the Krupps, declaring that their men, even furnacemen, were not provided with drinking water and were obliged to quench their thirst at cooling troughs or go to the beer houses which the firm had built at all the entrances and exits of their works. He contrasted the Krupp family's magnificent Villa Huagel with the cabins of many of their employees, 40 per cent of whom lived in two-room dwellings and often slept four and even six in the same bed. The resolution was adopted with but one dissenting vote.

A delegate of the striking dock la borers of Antwerp addressed the convention and described the situation at Antwerp in dismal terms, saying that thousands of strike-breakers were reaching that port from Germany, England, and other countries, making the contest of the strikers with a combination representing \$175,000,000 of capital difficult in the extreme. He asked for financial aid, which the party will furnish

In the report of the party executive of the German party it is interesting to read that the number of subscribers to "Vorwaerts" has now risen from 112,000 to 135,000 during the year. With the book store, the profits of "Vorwaerts" amounted to \$42,670.70 during the year. About \$15,000 was paid as editorial salaries in the various departments, and about \$13,000 to contributors. About \$5,500 was paid in salaries and wages for the managers' department. Advertisements brought in about \$100,405, and the subscriptions about \$275,000. The "Neue Zeit" also, for the first time, gives a profit of about \$750 instead of a loss to the party funds. The number of subscribers amounted to 7,700, a rise of 500 in he year, a result which is highly satis factory for a scientific weekly. "Gleichheit" has risen from 44,000 subscribers to 67,000, and gives a profit of \$3,145. "Der Wahre Jacob" has a subscribers' list of 230,000, and gives a profit of \$10,800. Among the expenses were a contribution of \$5,000 to the "Humanite" in Paris, Our Königsberg party organ also received \$4,000, as well as other papers. In short, \$30,000 in round figures was raid as donations to 18 papers. In addition the "Weekly Party Correspondpublished for the information ence." of officials and editors in the service of the party and the trade unions, cost t.e party \$8,775. The whole expenditure of the party was \$330,530 and the income \$297,700, leaving a deficit to be drawn from the reserve fund of about \$40,000. Election work cost the central organization \$129,875; general agitation about \$47,500; the party school about \$16,650. This latter institution is, it may perhaps not be known, an institution set up by the German party executive for training speakers and writers in the principles of Socialism. For that purpose the various party organizations, in the various parts of Germany, have the right to send one candidate each term to study at Berlin. All expenses, including the expenses of the students, the fees of the lecturers, etc., are paid by the Party Executive. The term lasts practically a year, with three months' vacation. The lecturers have been most popular among the students, who have thus acquired, from the mouth of some of the best exponents of Marxism, men like Dr. Mehring, our Dutch comrade

ods and meaning of scientific Socialism.-London Justice.

Dr. Pannecoech, an Austrian, Dr. Ru-

dolf Hilferding, and others, a deeper

knowledge and insight into the meth-

RUSSIA Twenty-two out of fifty-eight men who have been under court martial at Riga, charged with participation in the revolt in the Baltic Provinces in 1905, by which control of this section was wrested from the Government for several months, have been condemned to death. Several hundred others have already been executed for their connection with the uprising.

The Council of Ministers has ordered the closing of all the dormitories attached to the institutions of higher learning at St. Petersburg and Moscow, basing its action on the admission of the police that they are unable to prevent them from being used as meeting and hiding places for revolu tionists. In accordance with this order, the police have closed the dormitories of the Polytechnic School, containing a thousand rooms and situated in one of the suburbs of St. Peters

The police of St. Petersburg have arrested a young girl, nicknamed

tion in a plot to blow up the headquar ters of the secret police, situated on the Molka Canal, whose torture chambers have aroused bitter feelings on

the part of the Revolutionists. The police claim that "Wanda" planned to become a "walking bomb" and enter the headquarters building in the middle of the day, when it is gen erally full of police, wearing the uni-form of a gendarme officer lined with wads of guncotton, and carrying powerful bombs, "Wanda," the police add, hoped by blowing herself up to reduce the entire building to ruins and kill all the officers composing the staff of the political police. The plot was betrayed and the police, in addition to taking 'Wanda" into custody, arrested a Jewish tailor, in whose shop they seized a half-ready uniform, which was intended for the woman. The police have moved headquarters to an isolated stone building on an island and installed an electric system to prevent undermining.

The Government has not gained much by its appeal to the reactionary classes in the passage of the new electoral law and its official recognition of the union of the Russian people Rather it has increased its embarrassments. The Moscow Gazette and the Russkoe Znamya, representing extreme phases of the reactionary spirit, do not cease to demand further pledges for the establishment of a dictatorship, and the extermination of the Jews as the sole means of putting at end to revolution and restoring the pristine splendor of the autocracy.

It is evident there will be a strong radical agrarian element in the new Duma, altho land owners, great and small, and the village priests, will have dominant voice. The Constitutiona Democrats (Cadets) are expected to win again in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

In the political prison at Riga, according to the Rigaer Rundschau, if a prisoner, male or female, shows a head at the barred window, in search for air or light, the sentries shoot at the face, by order of Gen. Baron Meller Zakomelski, who is called "the butcher of the Baltic Provinces."

ITALY.

A new Socialist daily, "The Cry of the People," has appeared in Turin. Comrade Cilvi is editor-in-chief. There are now six Socialist dailies in Italy three of which, "Avanti," "Giuntizia and the new Turin paper are the property of the party.

HUNGARY.

Representatives of all the trades mions have determined to hold a mon ster demonstration in favor of universal suffrage, on Oct. 10, in Buda Pest on the occasion of the opening of Parliament. The workers intend to arrange similar demonstrations in all parts of the country.

A Socialist Summer School was opened in Tokio in August and is very successful. The school has six lecturers and teachers, and lectures are given every evening. So far the num-ber attending the lectures have been about eighty, with interest increasing,

The "Helmin Shimbun" states that Socialism in Japan is now entering its practical phase, and a study of its fundamental principles is being undertaken by many comrades. The latest number of the paper contains a trans-lation of Kropotkin's "Wage System," and succeeding numbers will contain "Outlines of Capital," by Comrade Ya-makawa and more of the writings of Kropotkin. The publishers also intend to establish an agency for English books.

MEXICO.

The Socialists and Unionists of Los Angeles and the Southwest are very much alive to the general importance to the national and international labor movement of the kidnapping and deportation from this country of the Mexican political enders Mason, Villareal and Rivera.

The men are unquestionably the biggest game the capitalists of Mexico and this country could have singled out in order to perfect their plans of intensified exploitation in Mexico, and their fight is the fight of the organized workers of America.

The three Mexican revolutionists were released on Sept. 16, the gov ernor of California refusing extradition to Missouri. Job Harriman, their attorney, proved that defendants were not in that state at the time they are charged with having committed libel or jumped bail in Missouri. He submitted affidavits and the resolutions of the Local (which were sent to govern ors of California and Missouri, and to Teddy the terror) as well as resolupassed by the Central Labor Council representing 10,000 Union men in Los Angeles County alone, this number not including the Unions of the other counties of Southern Califor-

The men were immediately rearrested by a U. S. Marshall for extradition to Mexico for murdering "John Doe" and committing arson in Mexico while living in the United States or Canada, such charges being sworn to by Ambassador Creel, now visiting the Irrigation Congress in Sacramento.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Labor Party of Natal, at a recent conference held in Durban, de-cided to hold itself independent of all other parties, and their program con-

tains the following:
All candidates nominated under the auspices of the party organization shall

Emile Zola. Jack London, . -Robert Hunter, Upton Sinclair,

Richard Ely,

PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS

POVERTY . THE JUNGLE

John Spargo, - -

Read these 7 Books and your mental vision is broadened.

50 cts. 50 cts. EACH BOOK ONLY

Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce Street, New York

Open day and night. J. PALEY BROS. CAFE AND RESTAURANT 243 East 86th St. - . . New York Phone, 3036—79th St.

141 DIVISION ST. This is the place where you can always

Thone, 2152 Orchard.

I. OGUSHEWITZ, FINE STATIONERY.

Blank and Business Books, Rubber Stamps, Fountain Pens and Law Blanks. 65 RIVINGTON STREET. Old and New Books sold and exchanged. Orders promptly attended to.

DRINK COLUMBIA TEA

Save the coupons. Every coupon

When you have the coupons bearing the large letters to spell

C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A

Mall them to the below address and we will give you a \$6.00 CLOCK FREE.

COLUMBIA TEA, 193 DIVISION ST., New York

D. SIRELSON

Wood, Tin, Brass, Silver, Glass and Oil Cloth

42 RIVINGTON ST.,

NEW YORK. Send Postal and I will call.

Gustaf Sjöholm 266 ONDERDONK AVE., Near Gates Ave., Ridgewood, B'klyn, N. Y.



Queens and Brooklyn that carries the Union Label.

All Orders Promptly Attended to, also Cleaning and Repairing.

pledge themselves, if elected, to join the Parliamentary Group, and undertake to strictly abstain from identifying them-selves with, or promoting the interests of, any party antagonistic to those of the La bor Party, and to appear before their con stituents as labor candidates only. The must work and vote for such legislative measures as may be decided upon by the party organization, or such measures as may not be in conflict with the interests

No Parliamentary member of the Natal Labor Party shall act by himself, or independently of the party caucus, in any matmatters outside the political program, which may not be in conflict with the party program, members shall be free exercise their own judgment with reg to political action, except when the fate of government is involved in which case the action of the members shall be determined by caucus.

No person shall be admitted as a Parliamentary member of "The Natal Labor Party", unless he pledges himself in writing to the program of the party.

Rand SchoolNotes.

The Rand School Students' Association will hold its regular monthly meeting at the School on Saturday evening, Sept. 21, S.p. in. The special feature for the evening will be the reading of Julius Hopp's new play, "Ploneers". All regulariv enrolled students of the School are cordially invited to attend and to join the Association. -The capitalist press is the enemy

the doctrines of force and punishment.

\$75.

A PERSIAN PEARL.—A volume of esants each one of which is a living, throbbing thing. \$1.50.

FARMINGTON.—An idyl of boybood seen thru the eyes of a man; said to be Darrow's own life story, \$1.50.

THE OITEN SHOP.—A thore discussion and defense for the closed shep. \$10 each, \$85 a dox.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.—An address delivered to prisoners in the Chicago County Jail. \$10 each; \$85 a dox.

Any of above sent postpaid on receipt of price. Circulars of above and other books for, stamp.

SAMUEL A. BLOCH. of the working class. The Worker is your friend. Which do you support? 264C Kingle St.,

DOWNFALL

Edward Bellamy, - LOOKING BACKWARD

CAPITALIST AND LABORER . . MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS

DENTISTS.

DR. MATILDA SINAI.

DENTIST,

DR. S. BERLIN.

DENTIST.

22E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y

TEL. NO. 540 L, HARLEM.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN.

DENTIST.

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St.,

-DENTIST-

All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of the S. P.

Tetephone: 3967-79th St.

DR. J. KADIN

DENTIST.

110 RIVINGTON ST. MODERATE PRICES.

Dr. L. HERMANN

165 Henry St., nr. Jefferson St.

Above the Socialist Literary Society.

DR. HENRY W. WALDEN

SURGEON DENTIST

132-131 SECOND AVE., cor. St. Mark's Place

(Eighth Street)

NEW YORK

OPTICIANS.

our eyes scientifically examined.

L. SACHS, O. D.

or. Orchard. and dred Sixth St.

To members of Unions and Workmen's Circles, 20 per cent discount.

M. EISING, 1822 Third Ave.

Betw. 75th and 76th Sts.

LAWYERS.

JACOB PANKEN

LAWYER.

3_5 BEEKMAN STREET,

CLARENCE S. DARROW.

says things which are misunderstood, dis-torted and resented by the ignorant and denied by the selfish and designing, but the men of brains and heart know that he speaks words of wisdom and of truth.

READ HIS BOOKS

AN EYF FOR AN EYE.—A story of the crime of society against a criminal, \$1.50. RESIST NOT EVIL.—An arraignment of the doctrines of force and punishment.

Fast Side Office: 382 Grand St. \
Telephone 459 Orchard.

Telephone 1014 Cortlandt.

Eyeglasses and Spectacles
Making and Fitting First-

Crystal Glasses properly fitted at

121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. Telephone No. 3113 Main.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-10N), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ier, address as above.

LABOR DIRECTORY.

Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90-Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 1
Bohemiani—341 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 1
II (Germani—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7.30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—2039 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1439 Second Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1439 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulnabers Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

UNITED RROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 248 East S4th street. William L. Draper, 432 W. Thirty-eighth street. New York City, Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 191st street, Financial Secretary. UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 516 E. Eighty-second street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 708. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

LOCAL TROY, N.Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall Secretary, W.Wollnik, 1 Hutton St.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — Branches in New York, Brooklyn Paterson Newark, Bilabeth, Syncuse Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thurs-Brooklyke, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thurs-day in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City.

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class.

320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 59769 FRANKLIN

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secre tary of the National Executive Committe is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kasse foer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of WORKMEN'S the United States of America

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local branches with 31,507 male and 6,498 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 4) weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the account class receive under the same discumsances and length of time \$0.00 and \$3.00 respectively. \$250 death benefit of the benefit after the same discumsances and in the same discumsances and in the same discumsances and in the same discumsances and its of the same discussion WORKMENISSick and Death Benefit Fund of

WORKMEN'S

Organized 1872. Membership 20,000 Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity

and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street.
Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m.

BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening, from 7-0, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughly Ave. For initiation and increases and frances of addresses notification only.

Branches: Albany, Yonkers, Troy, Gloversville, Hinghamton, Oneids, Tonawands, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y.
Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Passalc, South River, Rahway, N. J.
New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Meriden, Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Conn. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.

SLuzerne, Philadelphia**, Allegheny, Altoona, Scranton, Eric, Allentown, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Ran Francisco, Cal.
Cleveland, O.
Manchester, N. H.
Battimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
Providence, R. I.
Milwankee, Wis.
For addresses of the branch financial Secretaries see "Yorwaerts."

For addresses of the branch financial ecretaries see "Vorwaerts."

HAYWOOD GUILTY 19

and would have been hanged if the judge and jury were not afraid of that desperate gang, the

Western Federation of Miners.

This is said in good faith by thousands of people who are but poorly informed thru the capitalist press.
THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY, 25c.

and THE GREAT CONSPIRACY, 5c. will be a startling revelation.

SEND FOR SOME COPIES SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY 15 Spruce Street, . . New York.

BUY YOUR HAT OF

L. FLASHENBERG. THE UNION HATTER

202 Delancey St., New York Two blocks below Williamsburg Bridge.

UNCLE SAM IMPORTS COOLIES

contracting for 3,000 Chinese laborers.

Burrowes' Revolutionary should be read by every one familiar

with the writings of the world's greatest essayist. To make these accessible to limited pocketbooks we have reduced Burrowes' Revolutionary Essays to

60 cts. per Vol. CLOTH 60 cts. per Vol.

The Panama Canal Commission is

Two thousand laborers from Marti-SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 Spruce Street, New York in initial and all and are to be missed from the Canal and are to be replaced by the Chinese.

PARTY NEWS

å............. Editorial Notice.

Reports for this department must reach The Worker office, 15 Spruce treet, NOT LATER THAN MONDAY EVENING OF MACH WEEK to make possible publication in the issue imhandiately following. All reports must be WRITTEN IN INK OR TYPE-WRITTEN, and in all cases are subject to editorial condensation. As the demand upon the space for Party News is steadily growing correspond ents are requested to cultivate brevity. Reports of past occurrences, lectures, meetings, picnics, etc., will either be eliminated entirely or limited to as few words as possible, according to the discretion of the editors. Observance of these rules will facilitate the work of the editors and make toward more general satisfaction among those mak-ing reports.

National.

Ballots and report blanks for local secre-taries relating to National Referendum "A". 1907, were shipped to state secre-taries, local secretaries in unorganized states and members at large, Tuesday.

Local Omaha, Neb., has offered the fol-lowing substitute for the proposed amend-ment to Article XII of the National Con-

"Amend Article XII by adding to Sec. 4 "Amend Article All by adding to see at to be known as Sec. 4a. However, in case of a controversy in any organized state or tepritory as to the validity of the election or title of certain officers, the National Committee shall institute a referendum of such state or territory, provided one-third of the members in good standing demand such state or territory, provided one-third of the members in good standing demand such referendum within 60 days after the controversy arose, and all members in good standing at the time the controversy arose entitled to vote."

At Mangum, Tex., Guy E. Miller and Laura B. Payne debated the question of Socialism on Sept. 13 and 14 with a Judge of the District Court. The result was 30 applications for membership filed with the

By a recent referendum conducted by the National Office, in agreement with the State Committee and Secretary, A. M. Brooks, Arthur Bassett of Fargo was elected State Secretary of North Dakota. National Committeeman Hull of Connec-

tient has made the following motion, which will be submitted to the National Commit-

"The National Committee hereby enfor a national command of protest against the so-called 'Dick Military Law," and advises all divisions of our party organiza-tion to hold meetings for education and nously from Nov. 1, 1907, to

National Secretary is hereby instructed to supply uniform advertising matter for these meetings at the usual rates, also to supply a leaflet containing a rates, also to supply a leaner containing a draft of the above mentioned law, together with propaganda matter bearing on the subject, also to formulate a set of resolutions for general adoption, the same to be finally presented to Congress as a petition demanding the repeal of the aforesaid

Comrade Hull also makes the following comment on the motion:

"If these meetings were conducted with the same vigor as characterised the Moyer-Haywood meetings we estimate that at least three millions of people would be in attendance during the proposed six months. A large percentage of these (and others) would sign the petition which, if not successful in the petition which is not successful. cessful in securing a repeal of the law, would certainly attract attention our way and help to make us a conspicuous party in the approaching presidential campaign. "If this law was really understood by the

"If this law was really understood by the great mass of wage workers there is little doubt that they would wake up and do things. It is the function of the Socialist Party to make them understand."

Contributions to the National Organising Fund for the week, ending Sept. 20 are as follows:

Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 126, New Britain, Conn., \$5: Finnish Br., Wilkeson, Wash., \$11: Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Cleve and, O., \$5; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br 45. Mt. Vernon, N. Y., \$5; Fiunish Br., Rocklin, Cal., \$2.05; Finnish Br., Diets, Wyo., \$24.50; J. D. Hunt, Jonesville, Mich., Aug. von Behren, Springfield, \$5; Finn-ish Rr., Negaunec, Mich., \$1.55; Jas. Far-rell, Bay View, Idaho, \$2.50; Finnish Br., Denver, Colo., \$1; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 146, Pittsburg, Pa., \$5; do., Br. 229, Danbury, Conn., \$2; Local Los Angeles, Cal., \$17; Local St. Louis, Mo., \$8; Finnish Br., Lead, S. D., \$4; Workmen's S. & D. R. F., Br. 172, Easton, Pa., \$1; do., Br. 48, Guttenberg, N. J., \$3; Finnish Br., Ianesville, Mass., \$1.20; Local Campbello, Mass., \$2.50; Local Buffalo, N. Y., \$9.10; Local Dover, N. J., \$3; Local Centralia, Wash., \$1.5); Local Bryn Maur, Wash., \$2; Colo., \$1: Workmen's S. & D. B Local Dover, N. J., \$3; Local Centralia, Wash., \$1.5); Local Bryn Maur, Wash., \$2; Local Merrimac, Mass., \$1; Local Palo Altocal, Cal., \$2.50; Local Manchester, N. H., \$1.25; Br. Moline, Ill., \$5; total, \$132.70; previously reported, \$717.86; grand total, \$850.66.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN-IZERS.

Geo. H. Goebel: Sept. 29, Prescott, Ariz.; Sept. 30, Humboldt; Oct. 1-2, McCabe; Oct. 3, Prescott: Oct. 4-5, Vaccabe; Oct.

Sept. 30, Humboldt; Oct. 1-2, McCabe; Oct. 3, Prescott; Oct. 4-5, Jerome.
Martin Hendrieksen (Findish): Sept. 29, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sept. 30, New York City; Oct. 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Oct. 2, New York City; Oct. 3, New Rochelle: Oct. 4, New York City; Oct. 5, Jersey City.
Lena Morrow Lewis: Sept. 29, Oct. 4, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oct. 5, New York City. Guy E. Miller: Texas, under the directions of the State Committee.
Carl D. Thompson: Sept. 30, Shelbyville,

Carl D. Thompson: Sept. 30. Shelbyville, Ind.; Oct. 1, Findley, O.; Oct. 2, Warren; Oct. 5-4, Pittsburg, Pa.; Oct. 5, New York

City.

John M. Work: New York state, under the directions of State Committee.

M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under the directions of the State Committee. Massachusetts.

BOSTON.

At a general meeting Sept. 9 a new form organization was adopted by a unani-ous vote. The the step is a radical one. mone vote. The the step is a radical one, it became clear enough that one strong club, composed of active members, was far better than branches of unequal size and varying fortunes, with a Central Committee reflecting this cheotic state of things. The new plan adopted is as follows:

Massing of the membership in one oriention, to be known as the Boaton Solut Club, having control of all the artists through the city; 2. Officers

are a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary, Executive Committee of seven, a committee of one or more in each ward, a Literary Agent and Librarian; S. Part of the duties of the *************** regular and special meetings, and the financial secretary, among his duties, shall receive all membership dues and give stamps in return for the same; 4. The branches of foreign nationalities may continue in the same relation to the club as independent owing to the peculia

funncial condition existing in that locality. Comrade Hunt of Sommerville will lecture Sunday evening, Sept. 29, at Pligrin Hall, 694 Washington street. Subject: "How the Other Half Lives." Admission

A great ratification meeting will be held Monday, Oct. 7, 8 p. m., at Fanueli Hall, at which John W. Brown of Worcester, Socialist candidate for Governor, and Robert Lawrence of Clinton, candidate for Lieu-tenant-Governor, will be the speakers. The Dorchester Socialist Club held its

semi-monthly meeting Sept. 17. The club Committee, and is no longer a branch of the Boston Club. The whist parties and dances given every Thursday evening have been so successful as to tax the capacity of the hall. Arrangements for lectures and other entertainments for the winter are

New Hampshire.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins has closed a four month's trip in the state. Twenty-sight places were visited and nine locals organized as follows: Manchester, Ngshua. Milford, Stoddard, Bristol, Tilton, min. Somersworth, and Exeter. Men overcome in this work. Comrade Wilkins expects to spend one more week in the state at the close of his trip in Maine. W. H. McPall may later follow him as

State Committee met Sunday, Sept. 22 at New Haven. Ernest D. Hull presided een of New Haven, Hull of Naugatu Cederbolm of Bridgeport and Beardsley of Shelton. State Secretary reported receipts since last meeting, \$40.17; paid to State Treasurer, Sept. 22, \$40.17. Referred it to auditors. State Treasurer reported: Bai-ance last meeting. \$25.)1; received from Secretary, \$40.17; total receipts. \$65.18; expenditures, \$56.45; balance, \$7.73. Referred it to auditors. Ella Reeve Bloor, who has located in New Haven for the winter, presented report of meeting at Christian Citizenship Conference at Lake Componace, Sept. 6 and church meetings in Thomaston and Bristol on Sept. 8, also open-air meetings in New Britain and Meriden on the 6th and 7th. Voted that the first meeting in each month be held in New Haven and the second meeting be held in Hartford. A charter was granted to Local Stamford and a branch charter to the Finnish comrades of Hartford. J. G. Phelps Stokes will tour the state for in November. Dates will be announced later. Henry Laurens Call's dates are: Bridgeport, Oct. 13; New Haven, Oct. 14; Shelton, Oct. 15; Waterbury, Oct. 16; Hartford, Oct. 17; Manchester, Oct. 18.

New Jersey. ESSEX COUNTY.

Local Essex County held a successful meeting Sept. 20 with Franklin Wentworth as speaker. His lecture on "Land in Sight" was beard by a large audience. Alden Freeman, leader of the "New Idea". was among those who led in the applause Radicals of this kind in increasing num bers are attending Socialist lectures this

Henry Laurens Call will lecture at headquarters, 280 Washington street, Tuesday trening, Oct. 8. Subject: "The Concentra-tion of Wealth."" Carl D. Thompson lectures at the New Auditorium, Orange street, near Broad, Monday evening, Oct.

HUDSON COUNTY.

There will be a general meeting of the County Labor Festival Comm Saturday evening, Sept. 28, 8 p. m., at 375 Central avenue, Jersey City. Open-air meetings in Hudson County are arranged as follows: Eddard County are

arranged as follows: Friday, Sept. 27, Third and Harrison, Harrison, J. M. Reilly, J. Scheeder; Saturday, Sept. 28, Newark and Jersey avenues, Jersey City, M. Korshet, F. Logiest: Washington and Third streets, Hoboken, Kearns, Clerkin; Monday, Sept. 80, Grove and Thirteenth, Jersey City.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

A mass meeting will be need at New Penn Hail, 930 South Sixth street (near Carpenter), Sunday, Sept. 20, 3 p. m. Lena Morrow Lewis and M. Susaman will be the speakers. Carl D. Thompson will speak in the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, on Sunday evening, Oct. 27.

John M. Work may be secured for a hailmeeting Sunday, Oct. 13.,
The 1st and 3sth Ward Branches are pre-

paring for a winter lecture course.

The 33d Ward Branch will hold an im-

The 23d Ward Branch will acid an important meeting at the Kensington Labor Lycenm, Tuesday evening, Oct. 1. All members should be present.

Nomination papers will be sworn in Sat-

urday, Sept. 28, at 7:30 p. m., at headquar-ters, Room 1205 Arch street. Unless we file our papers our candidates cannot ap-pear on the ballot. Don't fall to be on hand. Meetings scheduled that night win be held at the same corners the night be-

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are as follows:

SUNDAY, SEPT. 20 .- North Plaza City MONDAY, SEPT. 30.—Broad and Columbia: Guibert, Sadler; Twenty-second and Columbia: Satia, Lena Morrow Lewis; Broad and South: Bowersox, Knebel.
TUESDAY, OCT. 1.—East Plaza City
Hall: Guibert, Lena Morrow Lewis.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.—Twenty-eighth

and Wharton: Russell, Lena Morrow Lewis Broad and Fairmount: Livetsky, Sehl; Gl rard and Warnock: Fletcher, Sam Clark. THURSDAY, OCT. 3.—Twenty-third and South: Russell, Lena Morrow Lewis: For-tieth and Lancaster: C. P. Hall, Sam Clark.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4.—Kensington and Clearfield; Russell, Lena Morrow Lewis; Front and Dauphin: Hemmeter, Sam Clark; Germantown and Diamond. Gulbert, Knebel; Fifty-second and Haverford: C. P. Hall, Sadler; Broad and McKean: Fletcher,

Lehigh: Rentz, Sehl; Germantown and Sristol: Pettit, Sam Clark; Germantown

John P. Clark; Richmond and William: Knebel, Satin.

Ohio.

Isaac Cowen's dates in Ohio are as fo lows: Oct. 1, Piqua; Oct. 2-3, Dayton; Oct. 4, Hamilton; Oct. 5-6-7-8-9-10, Cincinuati. Wisconsin

A new Finnish branch has been formed

The Milwaukee City Council elected on Republican, one Democrat, and one Socialist as its delegates to the convention of the American League of Municipalities at Norfolk, Va.

The Wisconsin State Secretary reports that many comrades from other states visit Milwaukee to observe the movement there. Washington.

The financial report of State Secretary Krueger for August shows receipts for dues of \$145.10, which, together with the July balance and other receipts, show total receipts of \$282.88 for the month. Expen-ditures for the month were \$146.08, leaving a balance of \$136.08 on hand.

Local Scattle is having another fight for free speech, the chief of police doing hi utmost to prevent street meetings by arresting Socialist Party speakers.

Local Bangor has adopted the following

"Resolved, By Local Bangor, Socialist Party, Washington, that we condemn Walter Thomas Mills for his attempts to belit tle the fight for free speech and free assem blage, now being made in Seattle by Comrade J. B. Osborne under the direction of the State Committee, in that he in inter-views in Scattle daily papers, condemns street speaking and free assemblage in de

fiance of the chief of police of Seattle, and "Be it further Resolved. That we think a man who tries to thwart a fight for street meetings, which we think one of the best methods of reaching the workingmen, does not deserve to be called a S cialist -the least any Socialist can do is to

Resolved. That a copy of this res be sent to the State Secretary, and we ask him to forward a copy to Walter Thomas Mills, as editor of the 'Saturday Evening Tribune', to the 'Socialist' and to The Worker, New York."

New York State

Rochester comrades held their city and county conventions last week. The following city ticket was nominated: For Mayor, Gad Martindale: for President of the mon Conneil, Henry Renckert; for Comptroller, John Rose, Jr.; for City Treasurer John Zaches; for Assessors, Bernard Ward, Jesse Freeman: for Municipal Court Judge, Ben Feldman; for Police Court Judge. Louis Fisher; for Commissioners of Public Schools, Mrs. Mable Kennon and Mrs.

The following county nominations were also made: For District Attorney, Peter Bucher; for Coroners, George Suter and

Herbert E. Steiner.

The Socialists of the city and county of Albany will hold their conventions at 69 South Pearl street, Albany, on Friday evening, Sept. 27, to nominate tickets for coming election. All members of the

John M. Work began his tour at Roches ter, Sept. 21, with a fine meeting. His dates are as follows: Sept. 26-27. Syracuse: Sept. 28. Rome; Sept. 29-30, Utica; Oct. 1, Johnstown; Oct. 2, Gloversville; Oct. 3-4, Troy. /

The following dates have been accepted for Lena Morrow Lewis: Oct. 6 to 20, New York and Brooklyn; Oct. 21, Yonkers; Oct. 22. Albany; Oct. 23, Watervilet; Oct. 25, Johnstown; Oct. 27, Watertown; Oct. 30, Syracuse; Nov. 1, Ithaca; Nov. 3, Roches

Local Schenectady has made nomination sembly, Rus William A. Erickson; for Mayor, Herbert M. Merrill; City Comptroller, Timothy W. Burnes; Trensurer, Fred W. Bamburg; President Common Council, Thomas J. Cleary: City Assessor, Sylvester Butler.
Locals Auburn, Buffalo, Mt. Vernou. New
Rochelle, Olean, Rochester, Schenectady,
Troy, and Watervilet report they will also
make nominations. Local Watervilet will
carry on an netive campaign. They have elected the following officers: Organizer, D. F. Dwyer; Recording Secretary, E. F. Stannard; Treasurer, W. H. Conroy. Locals Buffalo, Salamanca, and Spring Valley have sent in membership reports. Other locals should be as prompt. The State Commit tee has decided on a special campaign issue of The Worker two weeks before election of The Worker two weeks before election day. Every local should immediately decide upon how many it can use and send order at once. The issue will be made as interesting as possible and will contain

special campaign matter.

State Committee met Tensday, Sept. 17. Applications for membership at large were granted to Wm. Balfour Ker and Mary Sigsbee Ker of Rockwell Centre; Albert de Ford Pitney of Northport and M. J. Wood of Jerusalem. Algernon Lee dis cussed changes desired by the committee for the improvement of the paper. Com-rade Lee was elected editor, to serve until the next state convention. The State Committee is having Comrade Ghent's leaflet, "Why Aren't You a Socialist?" printed. It will be ready the latter part of this week Price, \$1.50 per thousand. Rochester courades congratulate themselves on living in a respectable city, instead of New York or Chicago. Instead of having to fight the police they attend our meetings and preserve order. Large crowds gather to Ra-ten to Comrade Brower. Many have fol-lowed all his lectures and several new members have joined the party. Many sensible questions are asked nightly and Comrade Brower never falls to answer them fully and kindly. A good quantity of them fully and kindly. A good quantity of literature is sold each night and the de-mand is growing. Last Saturday night mand is growing. Last Saturday night John M. Work delivered a spiendid lecture. After his street meeting he spoke at head-quarters on the necessity of being militant members of a fighting movement.

New York City.

City Executive Committee met Monday, Sept. 16. Twenty-two applications were referred to the General Committee. A committee from the Russian branch requested the Executive Committee to pay half the expense of printing a Russian leaflet, which was granted, and Comrade Slobodin was empowered to pass on the leaflet. Comrade Murphy's salary was raised fifty cents per night. Ella Reeve Bloor's engagement was canceled at her request owing to sickness. Carl D. Thompson will speak on Oct. 5 in Cooper Union, the East Side, Oct. 6, and the Hronx, Oct. 7. A communication pro-testing against national plate matter hearing heading of "National Party of Social Democrats" was referred to the State cused. Second A. D. reported committees elected to visit enrolled Socialist voters; that the Organizer would print Jewish and Italian leaflets; that the 12th A. D. has no committees to hold open-air meetings; that the 14th A. D. has poorly attended open-air meetings; that the Organizer would send speakers to progressive organizations. York-

ville, Harlem and West Side, no meetings. Decided that the General Committe call on the Agitation Districts to meet and discuss methods of strengthening district organiza tions. Bronx reported routine business transacted. Organizer has sent maps of boundary lines to agitation districts. Recommendation for Assemblymen and Alder nian approved. The Organizer was empowered to secure help for districts who cannot deliver ballots to the polls and to charge expense to Agitation Districts. Or printed to advertise the Cooper Union meeting, "Why Aren't You a Socialist?" the leastet by Comrade Ghent, and 15,000 more of the "Red Flag" are ready. Campaign contributions are below the average. Decided to order 50,000 copies of the speclai issue of The Worker for general distribution on Sunday, Oct. 2. A motion passed that Agit. Dist. be instructed to state on application blanks, also to to state on application blanks, also to record in minutes, whether applicants are present when applying for membership Comrades Oppenhelmer, Guttman, and Raphael were elected a committee to meet Comrade Dasyzinsky of Austria.

Platon Brounoff will lecture for the Lib-eral Art Society, Friday evening, Sept. 27, at 206 E. Broadway. Subject: "Wagner

and Strauss."
The 20th A. D. has adopted a resolution justifying its course in withdrawing A. Schefs from the General Committee and electing U. Solomon in his place, which action was criticized in the last meeting of the General Committee. The resolution de able right to elect or withdraw delegates at its pleasure, without being called on to give reasons for its action, this being an entirely different matter from disciplinary action, in which charges must be made and defense heard. M. Oppenheimer will speak at the next meeting Oct. 3 on "Current Events"

The General Committee met on Sept. 14 Ninety-seven applications for membership were received and referred to districts. Credentials were presented for John C. Chase from the 3d and 10th A. D., in place of U. Solomon, resigned; U. Solomon, from the 2)th, in place of Adolph Sheps, recalled; Rose Blank, from the 2d, it Spiegelglass, withdrawn, and Jacob Gru ber, in place of Solomon Cutler, resigned J. H. L. Von Duffe and William Meyer from the 32d, Van Nest Branch. The dele gate from the 20th protested against his recall, which was thereupon referred district. The credentials from the 2d were also referred. Louis Slotkin requested a transfer from the 4th to the 8th. Invita tion received from Club Malkasten to at tend concert and ball on Oct. 12 at the Labor Temple. Charges by Morris Scheer against Comrade Nixon of the 31st for Comrade Mailiy, were referred to Griev-ance Committee. A committee of the Dra-matic Section of the Workingmen's Educational Association was given the floor to speak about an entertainment to be given on Oct. 6, the proceeds to go to the party 500 tickets were received. Committee or Lecture Courses reported: That there shall be only one lecture center in each agitation district, with the exception of the Bronx, in which there may be two if the district desires; that as far as possible lec tures be held weekly; that lectures shall be given in English, German, and Yiddish; that as far as practicable lecturers state in advance what subjects they will treat, the number of lectures, and the dates they are willing to fill: that schedules be prepared for monthly or longer periods, the Execu ers; that a committee of three elected by the General Committee manage the lectur courses; Comrades Lore, Maley, and Mc Intyre were elected. The following recom endations of the Executive Committee engaged for ratification meeting on Satur set aside for general distribution of litera ture; that the special issue of The Worker be changed to the second Sunday in Octo-ber; that the three days of engagement with Lena Morrow Lewis be placed at dis-posal of State Committee; that Mrs. Lewis be requested to speak at ratification meet-ing; that Carl Thompson be engaged to speak three days in New York, beginning Oct. 5; that Edward Moore of Philadelph's Oct. 5; that Edward Moore or Philadelph'a be engaged to speak; that Organizer com-municate with Henry Clews in regard to debate between him and some comrade se-lected by Executive Committee; that Com-

THE NEW YORK

paign Fund:

Jewish Agitation Bureau.

rade Cravello be engaged to speak in Ital

ian on same terms as last year; that Or ganizer be instructed to fill vacancies in

county convention from enrolled Socialists

that 100,000 copies of "Why Are You No

Feigenbaum had been given the foor and

some discussion had taken place the fol-lowing recommendation of the Executive

Committee was adopted: That the com-

tunity to carry on propaganda in Jewish thru the means of the Pirst Agitation Com-mittee in conjunction with the Executive Committee, and it is deemed inadvisable to

allow cay organization to be represented

as an organisation in the

Miss S., \$1; William Burrows, Wash-

CAMPAIGN FUND. Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the New York Cam-

ington, D. C., \$10; Arthur H. Gleason, Sam Elges, List 983, \$3; J. K., on List 983, \$5; G. Fohner, List 1018, \$12.75; Adolph Groelinger, List 1305. \$1; S. Havanich, List 1392, \$5.80; J F. Jordan, List 1573, \$1.25; Giovanni Innominato, List 1643, \$1; August Landes, List 1791, \$2.15; H. Lichtenberg, acct. List 1860, \$2.25; Leon Katz, acct. List 1613, \$1.50; Chas. Moltman List 2030, \$3.10; Leonard Muller, List 2065, \$5; Edward Renner, List 2318. William Rothstein, List 2414, \$4; Hugo Weigert, List 2414, \$1; H. Sauerbrunn, List 2457, \$1; Peter Schramm, M. S. acet. List 2528, \$5; List 2531, \$1; Louis Shapiro, List 2594, \$5; N. Steinberg. List 2719, 50c.; Rudolph Zahn, List 3000, \$3; L. Weiberger, List, 3046. \$2.10; R. Augenfeld, List 3129, \$1; E. Jacob, List 3491, \$3.60; Samuel Josel off, \$5; S. Kopf, List 3543, \$1; E. Propper, List 3754, \$4; M. Saphierslem, List 3830, \$4.25; total for the week, \$90.25; previously acknowledged, \$307.90; total to date, \$407.05.

This is a poor showing for the week and comrades are urged to make reand contributions received now will be used to better advantage. Remember that 20 per cent of the contributions received on the subscription lists go to The Worker Sustaining Fund, Comrades who wish to see The Worker established on a solid basis cannot bring that easier than by liberal and immediate contributions to the campaign fund. Money is needed now. Don't delay! Send in your campaign list at once and ask for another one.

Comrades desiring to assist in the distribution of eards advertising the Cooper Union meeting or to act on committees the day of the meeting. should send their names to the Organizer.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

FRIDAY, SEPT, 27.
th A. D.-N. E. cor. Tenth St. and and Av. Tim Murphy, Chas. S. Vanderporten. 16th A. D.-N. W. cor. Forty-eighth St. and First Av. F. W. Harwood, Fred ders.

22d A. D.—S. W. cer. Eighty-fifth St. and
Avenne A. Sol Fleidman.

34th A. D.—S. E. cor One Hundred and
Sixty-fifth St. and Forest Av. J. C. Frost.
J. T. B. Gearlety. J. T. B. Gentiely.
28th A. D. ditalian Meeting)—N. E. cor.
One Hundred and Twelfth St. and Pirst
Av. Autonic Cravello.
8ATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

8ATH RDAY, SEPT. 28.

17th A. D.—S. E. cor One Hundred and Sixth St. and Amsterdam Av. Tim Murphy, Alex, Rosen.

26th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Seventeenth St. and Fifth Av. J. C. Frost, Fieldman.

33d A. D.—South Side of One Hundred and Forty ninth St. between Third and Borgen Avs. Chas. S. Vanderporten, J. G. Dobsevage.

35th A. D.—N. W. or. Washington and Wendover Avs. Miss J. A. M. Dahme, Thos. J.-Lewis.

2d A. D.—N. E. ex. Poss and Market Sts. J. C. Frost, A. B. Demilt, 5th A. D. N. E. ext. Plan and St. and Eighth Av. Alb. Abrahams, Fred Paul-itsch. 6th A. D. N. E. cor. Fifth St. and Avenue D. Chas. S. Vanderporten, Henry nne D. Chas. S. Cor. Forsyth and Grand Sth. A. D. N. E. cor. Forsyth and Grand Sts. Sol Fieldman. Lith A. D. S. W. cor. Fifty fourth St. and Eighth Av. F. W. Harwood, Thos. J. Lovels. ewis, 12th A. D.-N. E. cor. Nineteenth St. nd Third Av. Tim Murphy, J. T. Britt and Third As. Tim Murphy, J. T. Britt Gearlety. 23d A. D. S. W. cor. One Hundred and Fiftieth St. and Amsterdam Av. Alexander

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Fiftieth St. and Amsterdam Av. Alexander Rosen, H. Saunders. 26th A. D. S. E. cor. One Hundred and Fourteenth St. and Fifth Av. William Mendelson, J. C. Chase. 4th A. D. dtatian Meeting)—N. E. cor. Goerck and Rivington Sts. Antonio Cravello. TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

6th A. D. -N. E. cor, Third St. and Avenue C. Jas. Oneal, Alb. Abrahams.
Sth A. D. (Italian Meeting)—N. E. cor.
Bayard and Chrystle Sts. Antonio Cra-10th A. D. Frank Porce, S. Geordely, Genriely, 19th A. D. N. W. cor. One Hundred and Sixteenth St. and Seventh Av. William Karlin, J. C. Frost. 24th A. D. N. E. cor. Ninety second St. and Second Av. Tim Murphy, Thomas J. and Second Av. Tim Murphy, Thomas J.

Lewis. 27th A. D.-N. W. cor. Thirty-seventh St. and Broadway. Warren Atkinson, Chas. S. Vanderporten. 25th A. D.—N. W. cor. Governeur pl. and Washington Av. Sol Fieldman.

Washington Av. Sol Fleiding. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2. 34 A. D.—S. W. cof. Clarkson and Hudson Sts. F. W. Harwood, A. B. Demilt. oth A. D.—S. W. cor. Fortieth St. and Eighth Av. Soi Fieldman. 10th A. D. (Italian Meeting)—N. W. cor. Eleventh St. and First Av. Antonio Cracolle 14th A. D.-S. E. cor. Thirty-ninth St. and Second Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Fred.

and Second Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Fred. Panlitsch.
28th A. D.—One Hundred and Twentyfifth St. between Lexington and Third Ave.
18th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
Second St. and Madison Av. Alexander Rosen, Jacob Panken.
28d A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
Fifty stath St. and Jackson Av. Chas. S.
Vanderporten, J. G. Dobsevage.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3. 2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Henry and Rutgers its. J. T. R. Gearlety, Wm. Karlin. 3d A. D. (Italian Meeting)—N. E. cor. Ichougal and Bleecker Sts. Antonio Cra-Sts. J. T. R. Gearlety, Wm. Karlin.
3d A. D. (Italian Meeting)—N. E. cot.
McDougal and Bleecker Sts. Autonio Cravello.
4th A. D.—N. W. cor. Grand and Attorney Sts. J. C. Frost. Alb. Abrahams.
7th A. I.—S. W. cor. Twenty-seventh St.
and Eighth Av. Warren Atkinson, Edw. F.

Cascidy.
Sth A. D.—N. E. cor. Grand and Cinton
Sts. Mark Pelser, Chas. S. Vanderporten.
15th A. D.—N. W. cor. Sixty-seconth St.
and, Amsterdam Av. Thos. J. Lewis, T.m
Murphy.
52d A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and
Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Soi Fieldman. FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4

10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Sol Fleidman.

18th A. D.—N. W. cor. Sixty-fifth St. and First Av. J. T. B. Gearlety, Alexander Rosen. First Av. J. T. B. Geariety, Alexander Rosen.

20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Eightieth st. and First Av. Chss. S. Vanderporten, Fred. Innitisch.

21d A.D.—S. E. cor. Eighty-sixth St. and Third Av. Tim Murphy, J. C. Frest.

21st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fourth St. and Lebox Av. Frank Force, John C. Classe.

28th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Twelfth St. and First Av. Antonio Cravello.

24th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred sod Sixty-Inith St. and Boston Road. Thos. J. Lewis, Fred. W. Harwood.

18th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventy-third St. and First Av. H. Saunders and a Bohemian speaker.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. J. C. Frost, Chas. S. Vanderporten.

33d A. D. dtallam Meeting.)—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Forty-ninth St. and Morris Av. Antonio Cravello.

Cooper Union.—Fourth Av. and Eighth St. Hatification meeting. Speakers: Carl D. Thompson. Lena Morrow Lewis, Jos. Wanhope, etc. Overflow meetings on Seventh St. and Fourth Av., Eighth St. and Third Av. All unassigned speakers are requested to call at the committee room for assignments at the overflow meetings.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

1st and 2d A D.—Athautic Ar, and Hicks
8t. F. L. Lackemacher.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 27. A. D. Tompkins Av. and Stockton Alex. Fraser, Mrs. B. M. Fraser, F.

6th A. D. Tompens AV. and Sovere F. St. Alex, Frasef, Mrs. B. M. Fraser, F. Paulitsch.
9th A. D., Br. 3-Ninety-ninth St. and Fourth Av. Jos. A. Weil.
23d A. D. Saratoga and E. New York
AV. J. T. Hill. SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

7th A. D.—Third Av. and Seventeenth St. Alex, Fraser, Mrs. B. M. Fraser, 9th A. D.—Fifty-fourth St. and Third Av. W. Passage, 12th A. D.—Sixth Av. and Muth St. H. D. Smith D. Smith.
13th A. D.—Graham Av. and Frost St.
J. T. Hill.
16th A. D.—Thirty-ninth St. and Fort
Hamilton Av. H. S. Baker.
19th A. D.—Hamburg Av. and Sjockholm
St. Jos A. Well.
20th A. D.—Knickerbocker Av. and Harmon St. C. L. Furman, Edward Dawson.
21st A. D.—Leonard St. and Broadway. PARTY BUTTONS, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT SOCIALISTS, STEEL AND COPPER ENGRA-VINGS, PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND ANTI-SOCIALIST BOOKS, ARM AND TORCH PINS; in fact, everything a Socialist must have can be purchased from us! Subscriptions for Foreign as well as Domestic Periodicais, Magazines, Newspapers, etc., are promptly filled. Catalog mailed free on application.

**** SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY. IS SPRUCE STREET, BOX 1512 NEW YORK CITY

AT SUCH A TIME AS THIS

EVERY SOCIALIST SHOULD READ

ON THE EVE

and become closely acquainted with the men and women who undaunted by the knout, bayonets, prison walls, dreary Siberia and the hangman's rope carry on the work of freeing Russia.

The author not only shows close acquaintance with the Revolutionary movement but exhibits ability to make persons live and act in his book.

He reminds the reader of Stepniak, who wrote "Underground Russia" and "The Career of a Nihilist."

The book was written under the inspiration of that fearful date in Russian history known as the "Bloody Sunday." It was presented as a play in Germany but the police prohibited the presentation a few minutes before the Initial performance.

READ THIS BOOK YOURSELF AND THEN PASS IT ON TO YOUR FRIEND-IF THERE IS ANY BOOK THAT WILL MAKE CONVERTS FOR SOCIALISM this book will. Regular price 25 cents.

OUR PRICE IS CENTS.

8-8-8-8-8-8-8

...... WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY 200 WILLIAM STREET,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Polsky, F. L. Lackemacher. 21st A. D.—Graham Av. and Boerum St. Ashbel, Oshinsky.

MONDAY, SEPT. 36. D .- Sixth Av. and Eighteenth St. 7th A. D.—Sixth Av. and Eigen T. Hill. 12th A. D.—Fourteenth St. and Fifth 12th A. D.—Fourteenth St. and Fifth 12th A. Jos. A. Well. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

18th A. D.-Tilden and Rogers Av. Alex. THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

1st and 2d A. D.—Washington and Johnson Sts. Jos. A. Well,
10th A. D.—Flatbush Av, and Dean St.
H. D. Smith.
14th and 15th A. D.—Kingsland and
Driggs Av. Lighton Baker.
20th A. D.—Central Av, and Linden St.
Chas. L. Furman.
21st A. D.—Williams and Leorerd Sts.
Coheu, Gold.
22d A. D.—Williams and Sutter Avs. J. 22d A. D.—Williams and Sutter Avs. J. A. Well, J. T. Hill.

Noon-Day Meetings. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.
Brooklyn Navy Yard, Sand S's entrance, has, S. Vanderporten.

TUBERCULOSIS LECTURES BEGIN.

The fifth season of popular lecture on Tuberculosis has been begun by the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Soclety which has just sent notices to churches, settlements trade unions, fraternal organizations and women's clubs, that it is prepared again to give free illustrative lectures in any one of half a dozen languages to whomever will guarantee an audience of at least 50 persons. Last year's lectures were given before 50 unions, 54 churches, clubs and lodges but it is proposed to more than double the number this year. The aid of Womens Clubs is also to be collisted and that of many large fraternal organizations. Renewed efforts will be made to secure the continued co-operation of trade unions and a strong appeal is also being made to German, Bohemlan, Italian, Swedish and other foreign groups to work with the Committee among their countrymen in this city.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.

The Labor Secretariat met August 31, at the Labor Temple. The Following delegates were seated:

Industrial Textile Workers' Union, H. Zettel: Lamplighters' Union, F. Yannicola; Butchers' Union 174, A. Reubold and W. Heerling. Thirty-stx delegates answered roll

Aside from the report of Counsel Hillquit and the amiliation of the International Steam Engineers' Union 319, there was little business to be transacted. The next meeting will be held at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, September 28,

The oftener you attend your branch meetings the more you learn about party business.

RECENT BOOKS ON SOCIALISM

MODERN THOUGHT.

Wilshire

Book Co.

200 William

St., New York

City. Please

of On The Eve, post-

age prepaid. I on-

The series of books which we announce in this column contains some of the most important works of the ablest Socialisa writers of Europe and America. These books are of the highest value to Socialists and students of Socialism. They are printed on extra book paper in laise, clean type and tastefully and attractively bound in cloth.

One of the most important works re-"LANDMARKS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIAL-ISM. (Auti-Dochring.) By Friedrich Engels, \$1 postpaid.

Equally important is: SOCIALISM, POSITIVE AND NEGA-

TIVE" By Robert Rives La Monta.
50 cents, postpaid.

"THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY." By Lafurgue. The last volume of the Standard
Socialist Library and by far the best
one. 50c. postpaid.

"CRIME AND CRIMINALS." An address
to the prisoners in the Chicago County
Jail. By Carence Darrow. Price. 10c.

A valuable historical work is: THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN PRO-LETARIAN." By Austin Lewis. 51

postpaid. John Spargo. A valuable propagands book 50 cents postpaid.

BOUDIN'S "THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX", can hardly be commended too highly to those wishing a clear and comprehensive introduction to the study of Marx. Price, \$1 postpaid.

CAPITAL. VOLUME L" By Karl Marx., Price: \$2 postpaid. CAPITAL." VOLUME IL." BY KARL MARX, IS NOW READY FOR DE-LIVERY, Orders will be received and filled AT ONCE for \$2 the volume, or \$4 the set.

SHAREHOLDERS OF CHAS. H. KERR CO., CAN PURCHASE FROM US THE ABOVE AND ALL OTHER PUBLICA-TIONS ON THEIR CATALOG AT THE REDUCED PRICES GUARANTEED BY

THEIR SHABES. ... Call or write to

SCCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 10 Spruce St., . . New York.

Criminals and Society.

To the individualist, naturally, the par-ticular criminal as such, is solely and en-tirely responsible for the crime he commits. ticular criminal as such, is solely and en-tirely responsible for the crime he commits. On him, therefore, he wreaks all his ven-geance. To the Socialists, on the contrary, for every crime committed, the state, or the society in which it is committed, is as much or more responsible than the in-dividual. When you have once ceased to regard the individual as an isolated and abstract moral entity your ferecity against the criminal is gone. As a mere matter self the right to slay the ruffian if he attempts to practise upon you, assist any other victim to that if you are in the way. But the truly bestial ferocity with which the aver-age hourgeois gloats over the coldage bourgeois glouts over the cold blooded torture or butchers of the garrot-ter or murderer by the law becomes mera-ly repulsive.—E. Belfort Bat.

CONVENTIONS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Conventions of the Socialist Party of the county of New York, city and State of New York, for the purpose of nating candidates for Judges of the Municipal Courts, Boros of Manttan and the Bronx, will be held at S p. m., at the places and dates given

SECOND MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-TRICT.

Tuesday, Oct. I, at the headquarters of the 8th A. D., 106 Ludlow street. FOURTH MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-TRICT.

Tuesday, Oct. 1, at the Murray Hill Club, 241 E. Forty-second street. FIFTH MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-TRICT.

Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 852 Columbus SINTH MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-

TRICT. day, Oct. 1, at the Labor Teme 243 E Eighty-fourth street. SEVENTH MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICT.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, at the Harlem So cialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and

EIGHTH MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-TRICT.

NINTH MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-TRI' F.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street.

Morris Park avenue. Unionport. SECOND MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-TRICT, BORO OF THE BRONX.

Thursday, Oct. 3, at Workmen's

A convention of the Socialist Party. of the county of New York, for the to be voted at the next ensuing general election, and transact such other take place on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E.

By authority of the New York Coun-

TO THE COMRADES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

State Secretary Carey has issued the following circular to the Socialist Party clubs of Massachusetts:

we are to have an organized evement in this state that rises equa to the growing opportunity industrial progress presents, we must get our views before the people. Having no daily newspaper to present our position we must depend upon the means at our command. What are those An increasing stock of litcrature and a number of comrades who can speak. We have comrades who are yet to be developed as speakers, and the only way to develop them is to hold meetings and give them the

epportunity. I urge upon you the need and impertance of public meetings; in every e advertise them as well as pos If an experienced speaker is nt, put on a new man first, and any mistakes the new speaker might nuke could be rectified by the experienced one. If no experienced speaker is at hand, hold meetings with such speakers as are available; they may be ode, they may make mistakes, but it better to do something even if it is not so perfect than to do nothing, for inaction spells Death.

"In all cases speakers who occupy a Socialist platform, be they experienced

as best they can, avoid dragging in personal views on questions foreign to the subject. We are a political organization composed of men and women of every race and creed, seeking through the ballot to abolish the ownership of industry by the capitalist class and to substitute the co-operative commonwealth. This is what we want others to understand.

"At all meetings have literature, and also secure as many subscriptions as possible for The Worker and the other

Do Something and Do It Now

to let the world know there is a Socialist movement and that the working class of Massachusetts are in the mighty army that marches to victory beneath its standard.

"Comrades, let us get to work; let us do what we can NOW to aid in the establishment of the Socialist Repub-

the bill obliging the government to

"JAMES F. CAREY.

BELGIUM.

Continued from page 3.

diamond workers, after having beionged to it for about three months, withdrew and attempted to form an Independent central body. They did not get the support of other large independent unions and have had to content themselves with the vague adhesion of some young organizations, which live under their protection, and with that of some groups of Anarchists or partizans of "direct action". We refrain from commenting upon their attitude, convinced that, sooner or later, trade-

union unity will be effected. We merely mention the demonstra-tion organized by our party on the anniversary of the massacre in St. Pe-tersburg. The General Council of the Labor Party published a pamphlet on the Russian Revolution, and meetings and lectures were held in all parts of the country. Our contributions to the Russian revolutionary funds have amounted to over 15,000 francs. We feel that this is a comparatively small sum, but it must be remembered that during these three years our labor organizations have been called on for money on many occasions for induswhen the Russian Revolution broke out, the Belgian proletariat was obliged to meet expenses of nearly a million francs.

During the legislative sessions of 1904-'07 the Belgian Parliament has taken up four questions of particular interest to the working class: The Employers' Liability Law; the bill against labor; the bill concerning the new mines in Campine; and the Kongo question. In each of these debates our parliamentary group has stood clearly for the demands of the proletariat.

In the first matter, our Deputies especially demanded that the rate of compensation be made much higher than 50 per cent of the wages and offered amendments fixing it at 75 or at

In the debates on the Sunday Rest Law they advocated its extension to all classes of workers and, in the case of industries which cannot be interrupted, they proposed that all the workers should have rest days in turn

The most strenuous conflict was on the matter of the mines, which involved the questions of the ownership of the mineral deposits, of the manner of operation, and of the regulation of adult labor, the solution of which is awaited by the Belgian working class with the greatest impatience. Defeated, on the whole, in the question of ownership by a condition of the Liberal and Conservative Ciercal elements, the party succeeded nevertheless, by the aid of some elements of the Right, in reserving to the nation some part of the new mining domain; the greater part of which was voted away to capitalists of the two sorts [Clerical and Liberal], among them the same aid, they have succeeded in credit good achievements, political and getting amendments incorporated in co-operative; we are now strengthen-

Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 1968 Third

FIRST MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICT, BORO OF THE BRONX. Thursday, Oct. 3, at Lahran's Hall,

Educational Association, 3309 Third

COUNTY CONVENTION.

purpose of nominating county officers business as may come before it, will Eighty-fourth street, Manhattan.

ty General Committee of the Socialist

HENRY L. SLOBODIN, Chairman.

or otherwise, should Talk Socialism

Socialist papers. Let us

Fraternally.

"State Secretary."

make labor regulations, assuring pensions to aged miners, and prohibiting the employment of women or of children under fourteen. The adoption of these amendments has even provoked a ministerial crisis, and it remains to be seen what the new Government will do in the matter. The fourth question, always before us, is that of the colonial administration of the Kongo, a grave national and international problem. King Leopold II, sovran of the Kongo Free State, exploits that country as his private property, by means of an inhuman system of forced labor, and puts serious obstacles in the way of the development of the commerce of other nations, in spite of the formal stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin. Leopold II has sought to commit Belgium to the perpetuation of his autocratic

Since the Amsterdam Congress we have been glad to observe the improvement of the general organization of our party

régime in the Kongo, but it can al-

ready be seen that he will hardly suc-

ceed in his projects, notwithstanding

the good-will of the Belgium bour

The 26 regional federations enjoy an autonomous jurisdiction, supplemented and kept in order by the decisions of 8 to 10.30 p. m. All comrades and the General Council, in which they are represented by their delegates, who sit there side by side with the delegates of the national trade unions, and which considers all questions of general tactics and interests.

The federalist organization of our party does not prevent a certain de gree of centralization in propaganda. The General Council takes part in the parliamentary elections by the issuance of campaign pamphlets, placards, and leaders or proclamations to all the regional federations.

The dues paid to the central funds are very small; but it is necessary to take into account the heavy changes borne by the regional federations, to which all the groups must contribute. A stricter system of keeping account of the number of members has already appreciably augmented the resources of the General Council and the adhe sion of a number of additional groups has still farther improved its situation. The number of paid secretaries of labor organizations and political, tradeunion, or mutual benefit federations now reaches 30. The organization of the Belgian proletariat is entering the

phase of consolidation. From the beginning we have had great ambitions. Instead of devoting ourselves to only one method of organization, we have sought to use all methods. It is true that our efforts, directed in three or four various directions, have not everywhere had the same vigor. But the system has enabled us to avoid barren tactical quarrels over this or that question of method. We have worked. We have preferred action to speculation. We have experienced victories and momentary defeats. But we have always remain even some members of Parliament. By ed united in action. We have to our

PINKERTON GRAFTERS

And Their Pals in Places of Public Trust.

Governor Gooding's Pinkerton Pets Charge Bills Twice-Bills Are Paid Over Protest of Boise Citi-

zens.

The expected protest against the payment of the expense bills of the Pinkerton grafters by the state of Idaho has been made by Avery C. Mocre, a citizen of Boise. On Sept. 12 the state board of examiners, composed of Gov. Gooding. Attorney-General Guheen and Secretary of State Lansdon, met at Boise to act on bills growing out of the Haywood, trial. Moore was present, and the following protest against payment of the Pinkerton bills was submitted by him: "To the honorable, the state board

of examiners, Bolse, Idaho. "Gentlemen: On August 31 the Pinkerton National Detective Agency filed with the state auditor a claim against the state of Idaho to the amount of \$3,860.57 (Voucher No. 6,200). correctness of this claim was sworn to at Spokane, Wash., on August 24,

James M. Simpson, notary public. "The bill above referred to contains two hundred different items listed as 'incidentals for securing information.'

"The laws of Idaho require that all claims against the state shall be Itemfized and accompanied by proper recelpts in order to constitute a legitimate charge. In none of the two hundred items referred to has the law been complied with, and I therefore protest as a citizen of Idaho, against the allowance of the said bills by the board of examiners."

True to his character as a vulgar un derling of the mine owners, Gov. Gooding sneeringly asked Moore, Who hired you to make this protest?" Gooding then informed him he was ready to O. K. the bills without inquiring what the Pinkertons did with the oney. Guheen and Lansdon were also insulting, but agreed not to pass on the bills immediately.

The next day Moore sent a long communication to the board in which he mentions the insulting behavior of Gooding and his tools the day previous, and frankly charges them with violation of their oaths of office if they approve the bills without investiga tion. He shows from the bills as submitted by the Pinkertons that they duplicated them, first charging Can yon County with mileage, salary and expenses and then charging the same mileage, salary and expenses to the state! Then there are the cigar and liquor bills of McParland and his sleuths, amounting to a hundred dollars a month or more, to which Moore objects and some of which the board has already paid. Gooding, interviewing himself in his personal organ, the "Statesman." says all the bills have been allowed.

It is possible the Moore protest will others in the state that will result in retiring Gooding and his crowd to private life. If it was the custom to imprison governors who sanction theft, Gooding would soon be wearing stripes and occupying a cell close to that of his beloved friend Harry Orchard. But Gooding's employers, the mine owners, control the state machinery and there is not much prospect of him reaching this well deserved fate.

Rand School Opening.

The Rand School of Social Science resumes its class and lecture work next Monday. Preliminary to the beginning of the second year's work there will be an "Open House" on Friday, Sept. 27, from 4 to 6 and from friends of the School are invited to inspect the building, 112 E. Nineteenth street, and its equipment, and to get acquainted with the directing and instructing staff and with each other.

The Economic Mould.

By means of the division of labor, capi-talist production began by destroying the unit of labor represented by the handi-craftsman; thereupon it proceeded to re-constitute that unit of labor, no longer represented by the laborer, but by "the iron man", the machine. At present it tends to constitute giant organisms of pro-duction, composed of industries the most diverse and opposite; the special industries which are, so to say, the organs of these monsters, may exist apart, at enor-mous distances from one another, and be divided by political frontiers and geographical obstacles (mountains, rivers, or seas). These international ogres of labor consum heat, light, electricity, and other natural forces, as well as the brain power and nuscular power of man. Such is the economic mould in which the human material of the ninetcenth century is run.—Paul

ing our unions; and we are certain that in a few years, thanks to our own efforts and thanks to the lessons which we shall learn from our comrades of other countries, we shall be as strong on the trade-union field as we now are on those of politics and co-operation.

Our policy has been to capture strongholds from the enemy on every field of human activity, in order to strengthen our class and render it more conscious of its work of selfemancipation. We feel ourselves strong in this, and we nope to see the Stuttgart Congress by its beneficent actions strengthen the international idea in

the Socialist labor movement.
GEORGE MAES, Secretary of the Belgian Labor Party. | Nineteenth street

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

orders, etc., to THE WORKER, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York.

Telephone, 3586-79th St.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

Less than 100 copies, per copy...... 100 copies 200 copies 300 copies or more Weekly Bundles: 5 per week, one year. 1.71
10 per week, one year. 2.22
25 per week, one year. 7.50
50 per week, one year. 12.50 CANADA.

will be cancelled.

Two weeks are required to make changes in addresses.

Subscribers should not expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date when subscriptions are sent in.

Acknowledgement of receipt of individual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wrapper.

When renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "renewals." 1907, by S. C. Thiele as agent, before

mittee has ordered 50,000 copies of The Worker of October 12 for distri bution in the city. This edition will contain a vast amount of propaganda material, and will be excellent for distribution in Brooklyn and cities in other states. Orders, cash in advance, should be placed not later than Octo-

Order in Advance.

Many branches of the party were disappointed last week at not being able to procure bundles of that edition. The edition was exhausted on Saturday. To avoid disappointments the branches should send in their orders not later than Tuesday of the week of publication.

Campaign Bundles.

The Sub-Getters.

From Blue Lake, Cal., Comrade Milon Harlan writes that he wants to see our circulation reach 100,000. He sends six subs to start it going, takes dozen sub cards and a bundle of The

A. D. is a great booster. Twenty subscriptions were sent in by her this week. It's time for the men to wake

Comrade Lagerholn of the 10th A. D., Brooklyn, sent in the names of four unconverted, with \$1.75.

Comrade Geo. N. Cohen of Local should have been Dr. Breslom.

Address all communications, money | Philadelphia paid for 200 sub cards this week.

Advertising rates furnished on applinewed their subs for two years. They can't get along without The Worker.

Agents must settle monthly. They are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptious sent in by them. Sub-scriptions remaining unpaid for one month will be cancelled.

The Campaign Edition.

The New York City Executive Com-

Every branch and comrade should order a bundle of The Worker for the campaign. We will send five copies for three months to one address for 50 cents; 10 copies, 80 cents; 25 copies,

Comrade Ida Rapaport of the 8th

Comrades Fred Bamford and Mrs. Jean P. Kellogg of Oakland, Cal., re-

Comrade Fred Sander of Syracuse

Comrade Mark Patterson of Newark. N. J., renewed for 10 years

Comrade Keene of Bowden, Canada, sends a dollar and says: "Please don't let me lose a single paper."

Comrade Sheffer sent in three subs from Nashville, Tenn., this week

Mrs. T. A. Kohlhepp of Brooklyn sent us \$1.50 and says she wants The Worker for three years.

Comrade Barker of Manatee, Fla., says: "Socialists in Florida are getting thicker than hops and are giving the capitalists a real, genuine scare." They can't get along without The Worker down there, he says, as "it fills the right place in socialistic newspaper-

Comrade Dennis Dwyer of Watervliet, N. Y., took \$5 worth of sub cards and is making new readers for The

Comrade Thos. Maguire of New Rochelle is taking care of that little town

Comrade J. E. Agnew of Galt, Ill... in renewing, altho in the great telegraphers' strike, and hard up, says: "I am going to stay with you".

Two dollars came from Comrade D. O. Moulton of South Portland, Me., for subscriptions

Branch 2, Workmen's Circle, is very active in canvassing for new reader for The Worker.

In Harlem Richard Weinecke and Robert Raphael are competing for the honor of first place in the sub-getting

We note the name of Comrade Stup-

ber of sub cards coming in this week. Sustaining Fund.

niker of the 6th A. D. on a large num-

The following contributions were made since the last report: H: Gifford, Omaha, Neb., \$10; 16th and 18th A. D., New York, \$15; 16th A. D., Brooklyn, \$5; 14th A. D., New York, \$5; Local New Rochelle, N. Y., \$5; So cial Science Study Circle, New York, \$3; T. B. Huestis and L., New York, \$1 each; 6th A. D.-Abr. Chess, Ros nick, Soschin, Selenfiend, Kronowitz, and Wm. Gold, \$1 each; Isaac Zuckerman, S. Ginsberg, and H. Lazar, 50. each; Bauch and D. Menekowitz, 25c. each. Total for week, \$33. Previously acknowledged, \$1,240.48. Total to date

\$1.293.48. In a recent issue Otto Karpel was credited with a donation of \$1.50. It

GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING.

New York Socialists Will Open the Campaign at Cooper Union on Saturday, Oct. 5.

The ratification meeting of Local | meeting are ready for distribution and New York will be in Cooper Union, on Saturday, Oct. 5, at 8 p. m. Carl D. Thompson, Socialist Representative in Jos. Wanhope, will be the principal

speakers. Admission will be free and it is desired and expected to make this meeting a tremendous success. Every comrade or sympathizer should do his part to that end. Cards advertising the

everyone desiring to see the meeting an unparalelled success is urged to distribute the cards among his friends the Wisconsin Legislature, Lena Mor- and shopmates and at open-air meetrow Lewis. National Organizer, and ings, so that the hall may be packed to the doors. Advertising material can be had any time at the party's headquarters, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street,

Let the hall be packed and the streets thronged besides. All hands to work, and the capitalist press will be compelled to take notice!

Lewis in Chicago.

Next week Arthur Morrow Lewis opens a series of 35 Socialist lectures and debates in Chicago. These will be held at 11 a. m. on Sunday from Oct. 6, to May 31 in the Garrick Theater, 103 E. Randolph street. The first will be a debate on Socialism vs. Individualism; the name of Comrade Lewis opponent has not yet been announced. This will be followed by five lectures on Evolution, taking up successively the ideas of Lamarck, Darwin, Weiss mann, De Vries, and Kropotkin. No admission fee is to be charged.

Krafft at Moorestown. County Organizer Leeds of Moores

town, N. J., writes: "Our gubernators al candidate, Frederick Krafft, addressed a gathering of about 100 per sons here Saturday evening. As the only notice of the meeting was that given in The Worker, we were wel pleased with the attendance. Close at tention was paid to the speaker. We hope to have Comrade Krafft in Burlington County again before election."

Last Call.

The Rand School opens its new term Monday evening. Students desiring to avail themselves of its advantages should enroll at once. Call in person or address the Secretary, at 112 East

-According to a German physician Dr. Horn, miners age so rapidly because of their unhygienic surroundings, that they present all the aspects of senile decay at the age of fifty, beyoud which few are able to ply their

NOTICE.

All publications of Chas. H. Kerr & Company, Chicago' can be purchased from the SOCIALIST LITERATURE COM-PANY, 15 Spruce Street, New York, sole agents for the Eastern States.

THIS WILL SAVE TIME AND MONEY to purchasers in this

Prices.

To Stockholders at Stockholders'

A CAMPAIGN BARGAIN

Franklin Wentworth's WENDELL PHILLIPS, 10c Morris Hillquit's MALLOCK'S ABILITY, 3 Marx and Engels' COMMUNIST MANIFESTO, IOC Lafargue - THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY, 10c Lafargue 1 THE RELIGION OF CAPITAL, IOC Sercombe's - OUR INVISIBLE KING, 10c Krafft's . NOW AND THEN SHOOT TO KILL PLAYS 10c 10c

THE PROLETARIAT. THE CAPITALIST CLASS, Development of Socialism,

MENTAL DYNAMITE.

\$1.00

5c

5c

5c

These TWELVE excellent Booklets worth \$1.00 for Sixty Cents, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Socialist Literature Company, 15 SPRUCE STREET.

~-----

************************************ 4 UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE, PARLOR SUIT. BEDDING, RUGS etc., GO 2 THE Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company.

307 GRAND STREET, Cor. ALLEN STREET N. Y. Special inducements by presenting this "ad.

************************ THE STATE BANK

Entrance 52-54 Norfolk Street.

Sound, Conservative, Accommodating. The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side. RESOURCES--\$18,000,000.00

Accounts of Individuals, Societies and Unions Solicited. Branches: Cor. Fifth Avenue and 115th Street, New York. Cor. Stone and Pitkin Avenues, Brooklyn. Cor. Graham Avenue and Varet Street, Brooklyn.

Kautsky's

11 Engels' -

12 Kirkpatrick.

10

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING. Banconarananananananananananan 10 cents a line, cash with order.

AGENTS—2,000 different novelties for fairs, carnivals, celebrations; skidoo hats and buttons, campaign buttons, confett, ticklers, Japanese canes, ribbons, spikes, paper bells, flower pots, fans, wreaths, garlands, postal cards of all kinds. Christmas and holidar goods; catalog free, Miller, 124 Park Row, New York.

If you have money to invest investigate our proposition. There is a great demand for the article which we manufacture, and the profits are big. For particular address THEO, RINGS, 378 E. 125th street.

PARMS FOR SALE.

86)0 secures 31-acre farm in Sullivan Co.; good buildings, fine orchard, best water, fertile, level land; village ¼ mile. Price, 8500 cash, balance mortgage. E. W. Wheat, 196 Ross street, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

GRADUATE of Delaware Literary Institute and Albany Business College, experienced teacher and bookkeeper, teaches arithmetic, bookkeeping, geography, English, Evenings, E. W. Wheat, 196 Itoss street. Brooklyn.

FOR SALE. Bishop Creek shares, Less than half present price. Bargain, Box 284, Al-legheny, Pa.

PHYSICIANS

Telephone, 556 Orchard. DR. M. GIRSDANSKY 237 EAST BROADWAY near Clinton Street.

NEW YORK

DR. CH. SCHWARTZ. 275 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK Telephone: 1632 Orchard.

- SCHREIBER -"THE UNION PRINTER" Best Facilities for Finest Work

Telephone: 526 Orchard. Revolution.

HEW YORK

Revolution simply means that the evolution of society has reached the point where a complete transforma-tion, both external and internal, has become immediately inevitable. No man and no body of men can make such a revolution before the time is ripe for it; the, as men become con scious agents in the development of the society in which they live and of which they form a part they may themselves help to bring about this revolution.—H. M. Hyndman.

JOS. S. MARCUS

BANKER (Tel. 4450-4451 Orchard)

corner of DELANCEY AND ORCHARD STS., NEW YORK CITY. Savings accounts opened from \$1.00 up, Business accounts from \$100 up. INTEREST 41/2 PER CENT

Passage, Exchange Money Orders and Drafts to all parts of the world.

151-153 CLINTON STREET RESTAURANT AND CAFE TABLE d'HOTE LUNCH or DINNER, 30c

Large Hall for Concerts a Weddings and Balls. MEETING ROOMS.

I. KRAUS Union Badge & Banner Manufacturer

••••••••••

125 CLINTON STREET. employ members of Local 12249, A.F. of L. OPEN EVENINGS. ESTIMATES GIVEN

I. GOLDBERG, 4 STORES ITI EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON. Corner Clinton St. FIFTH AVENUE. Corner II5th St. E BROOKLYN: PITKIN,

A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Nine high-school and college teachers. Prepares for all colleges. Columbia, Harvard. Cornell, Etc. Regents' Cooper Union, Civil Scruce.

JOSEPH PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL. J. E. ERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

185-187 EAST BROADWAY

Corner Rocksway Ave. S EDUCATIONAL.

0

R

CLINTON HALL. ISI CLINTON ST.

Prepares for high school and all college Columbia, Harvard, Tele, Cornell, etc. or Regents, Cooper Unios and College ervice, Fourteen high school and college